

THE AMERICAN

VOL. VI.—NO. 159.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1883.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE,
SCIENCE, ART AND FINANCE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY.

Business and Editorial Offices, No. 1018 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
New York Office, No. 16 East 14th Street.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Proprietors.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	307
EDITORIALS:	
The Electors of 1884,	310
American Forests and Forestry,	310
WEEKLY NOTES,	311
POETRY:	
Ballade, by Francis Howard Williams,	312
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
Henry Irving,	312
LITERATURE:	
Cheap Germanistic Texts,	313
Stebbins's "Protectionist's Manual,"	313
"Judaism and Christianity,"	314
The "Iroquois Book of Rites,"	314
Briefer Notices,	314
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	314
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	314
ART NOTES,	315
THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES,	316
NEWS SUMMARY,	317
DRIFT,	318
FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW,	319

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they desire to discontinue.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

Advertising rates, 10 cents per line, each insertion. For time contracts, extending a month or over, a reduction is made; rates furnished on application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

Please address all mail communications to Post-Office Box 1600.

Checks, Postal Orders, etc., should be drawn to the order of Howard M. Jenkins, Treasurer.

HIS SECOND CAMPAIGN.

The sixteenth volume of the favorite and popular "Round Robin" series of anonymous novels. 1 vol., 16mo, \$1.00.

"A remarkable work—a charming story. The characters are Southern mainly, and ideally perfect in their way."—*Georgia Call*.

"A stronger, broader, more fully rounded story of Southern life since the war than any other yet published, . . . full of local color, with swift, clear touches of character."—*Indianapolis Herald*.

"Has an airy and delicate grace. It is very pleasing."—*The Critic* (New York).

"Interesting, spirited, and full of merit."—*Morning Star*.

"The atmosphere of the book is purely and truly Southern, so that the reader feels some of the fascination which Southern people lay so much stress upon. There are capital bits in the book."—*New York Star*.

"Exquisitely fascinating in character and development. North and South may exchange congratulations over the sparkling romance, which will be eagerly read on both sides of the old war-lines."—*Hartford Post*.

"The people are finely drawn, the Southern ones being done much better than the rest, perhaps because of the author's familiarity with and sympathy for them, which are great, and give to her descriptions both fidelity and beauty. Nothing more attractive than the picture of the old mill and the home life of Colonel Chénier's family has been given in any late American novel. For its ambition and its average high performance, 'His Second Campaign' will receive much praise. It is, indeed, a very superior American novel."—*Boston Globe*.

JAS. R. OSGOOD & CO., BOSTON.

Relief of Local and State Taxation,

THROUGH

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL SURPLUS.

Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson's Pamphlet,
COMPOSED OF

RECENT ARTICLES IN THE AMERICAN.

Copies of this pamphlet may be had by addressing

THE AMERICAN,

1018 CHESTNUT STREET,

P.-O. Box 1600.

PHILADELPHIA.

BARKER BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

23 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds,
allow Interest on Deposits and trans-
act a general Banking and Brokerage
Business.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

R. W. FARR, MANAGER,

Chestnut Street, above Seventh, PHILADELPHIA.

RATES, \$2.50 per Day.

OFFICE CLERKS: HENRY KROGAN, J. E. BIRCHINELL.
Special Rates to parties remaining over ten days, according to
location of Rooms.

"The journal, true to its name, is the advocate of sound American principles."—*North American*, Philadelphia.

"It is an able and interesting journal of the highest literary character."—*The Press*, Philadelphia.

"It is the nearest approach to a thoroughly able and bright weekly the country has ever had."—*Tribune*, Denver, Col.

"In its short career has taken the front rank in literature and politics."—*Congregationalist*, Boston.

"The best written and most courageous and most judicious Republican paper in the Union."—*Times*, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The American,

A National Journal of Politics, the Industries, Literature, Science,
Arts and Finance, will soon enter upon its Fourth Year.

It has succeeded in fixing its objects and methods in the view of intelligent and thoughtful readers throughout the country.

Professor Robert Ellis Thompson (University of Pennsylvania), the editor-in-chief, is now one of the foremost, if not the first, of those who defend the scientific principles upon which the policy of Protection to Home Industries is established. THE AMERICAN is therefore especially valuable to those who are seeking information on that and related subjects.

THE AMERICAN will be mailed, postage free to any part of the United States, weekly for one year on receipt of \$3.00, or on trial for six months for \$1.50.

THE AMERICAN CO., Limited,

1018 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WHARTON BARKER, President.

HOWARD M. JENKINS, Secretary and Treasurer.

JAS. W. NAGLE, Business Manager,

P.-O. Box 1600.

Two Beneficent Systems Combined.

Nearly three hundred years ago, Lorenzo Tonti devised a plan by which LONG-LIVED PERSONS could become possessed of fortunes in advanced age by a very small outlay in early life. The system is known as TONTINES.

About two hundred years ago, the clergy of England inaugurated a plan by which SHORT-LIVED PERSONS could leave to their heirs a competency for a small outlay each year during life. The system is known as LIFE INSURANCE.

An ORDINARY TONTINE requires each member of a class to pay a small sum annually for a specified number of years, should he survive the period named, with an agreement to divide the entire amount paid by all, with the interest thereon, between the SURVIVORS who continue their payments till the end of the period. In this way, persons of superior vitality and persistence may enjoy fortunes in advanced life.

An ORDINARY LIFE-INSURANCE POLICY requires the holder to pay a small sum annually during life, in order that his heirs may receive a large amount at his death. In this way the money value of life is perpetuated after death.

In 1871, the New York Life Insurance Company applied the Tontine principle to life insurance, and has combined in one contract the advantages of the two great systems. The life-insurance premium protects the policy-holder's heirs in the event of early death, and at the same time, by a skilful application of the Tontine principle, provides a large sum for his own use on attaining a specified age.

The TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICY of the New York Life, combining protection with profit, has been taken by thousands of the best business men in the country, and the results of policies now maturing show it to be the best policy ever written by any life company. It has become popular to a degree hitherto unknown in the history of contracts providing for life insurance. To be endorsed, it is only necessary to have a clear understanding of how the two distinct systems are combined, and how the advantages of both are secured by the payment of the regular life-insurance premium.

TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Mr. Stephen C. Gray, of the firm of Barker, Dounce, Rose & Co., wholesale and retail hardware merchants, of Elmira, N. Y., insured in 1871 under a twenty-year endowment policy, with ten-year Tontine period. The result is: He gets \$811 and his insurance for ten years, for the use of his premiums, the full sum paid by him being returned in cash, with \$811 added. See his letter below:

ELMIRA, N. Y., December 26, 1881.

George F. Haskell, Manager for State, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day made settlement through you with the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on my policy, No. 85,646, which I took ten years ago on the "ten-year dividend plan." I have paid on the ten thousand dollars a total of premiums amounting to \$4,782.00, and receive as the result of Tontine profits the sum of \$5,593.00 in cash, this being \$811.00 more than I have paid, and the insurance has not cost me anything. This is to me so satisfactory that you can write me for another \$10,000 policy, and I will try Tontine again.

Yours, truly,

S. C. GRAY.

TEN-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Lewis Roberts, Esq., a prominent flour merchant of New York, on settlement of his policy has favored the THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY with the following acknowledgment:

NEW YORK, December 5, 1881.

In 1871, I took a policy in the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for \$10,000 on the ten-year endowment, ten-year dividend plan. I have this day (it being the completion of the endowment period,) made settlement on the above policy, having received the sum of fourteen thousand and ninety-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$14,092.38), being the amount of policy and Tontine profits. This is eminently satisfactory and exceeds my expectations. The result is an actual investment of the money paid at about five per cent. compound interest, and ten thousand dollars' (\$10,000) insurance for ten years for nothing.

LEWIS ROBERTS,

3 Broad Street,

New York City.

TEN-PAYMENT LIFE, TEN-YEAR TONTINE. "SUBSTANTIAL AND PROFITABLE INSURANCE."

Mr. Walter S. Jarboe, of No. 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., the well-known contractor and mechanical engineer, endorses the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY and its "Tontine investment policy," as follows:

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 11, 1882.

Messrs. Ward & Seelaus, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—My Tontine policy taken in your company ten years ago having matured, from the options presented to me I have decided to take paid-up insurance for full amount of \$5,000, and withdraw my accumulated surplus in cash of \$759.34.

Looking over the results of this investment, I find that having paid to your company in total \$2,256 I am receiving now nearly thirty-four per cent. of my money, my paid-up policy costing me but \$1,496.66, on which the annual dividends will represent about three per cent. interest on the principal actually invested.

Having carried considerable insurance in different companies, I find on comparison this policy to have yielded me the best returns of any. I consider it but just to the excellent management of your company to express my high appreciation of it, and would recommend it to all in want of substantial and profitable insurance, and have myself taken another \$5,000 policy.

Very truly, yours,

WALTER S. JARBOE.

When TONTINE INSURANCE was first written, some twelve years ago, it was regarded in a certain sense as an experiment, there not being a disposition then as now to invest largely. The results have been, however, so much better than was anticipated that the Company is now writing risks of \$50,000 and upwards upon the most prominent bankers, manufacturers and other business men of New York and Philadelphia, as well as of all the leading centres of the country.

The TWENTY-YEAR ENDOWMENT yields SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST; the TEN-YEAR ENDOWMENT has paid in every instance FIVE PER CENT.

Full particulars, and additional letters showing results of matured policies, furnished on application to

T. BRANTLY LANGTON,

Special Agent for PHILADELPHIA, S. E. COR. 6TH AND WALNUT STREETS.

MORE & VANUXEM,
General Agents.

OFFICE HOURS: FROM 12 TO 2.

THE AMERICAN

VOL. VI.—NO. 159.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1883.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Treasury's bureau of statistics has issued its preliminary report on the foreign and domestic commerce of the country during the year which ended June 30th. The report covers but a part of this very large subject, the amount of domestic commerce in the United States being quite unascertainable. It certainly is ten times as great as is our foreign commerce. The amounts of the latter are as follows:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Balance.
1882-3,	\$823,805,819	\$723,122,666	\$1,546,928,485	\$100,683,153
1881-2,	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831	25,902,683

This we regard as a very favorable exhibit, especially in the last column. It is true that the real balance is not so much in our favor as these figures seem to indicate. While we have forced the return of great quantities of desirable securities in payment of balances during the last five years, a considerable mass of these still remains in European hands, and the interest on them has to be paid from the merchandise we export. Otherwise we should be drawing on Europe for much larger amounts of gold than at present.

The balance would have been much more in our favor, had it not been for the flurry in the Paris stock market about a year ago. The rapid fall of valuable French securities led English investors to send over all the money they could scrape together for investment. To this end, great stocks of English goods were thrown upon the American market, with little or no reference to the actual demand on this side. In some cases, this sacrifice was made voluntarily, with a view to the rich prizes in France; more commonly, it was forced by English creditors who refused extensions in order to get their opportunity on the *bourse*. All this worked against our manufacturers and rolled up the total of imports. With every year we grow more independent of foreign producers.

THE strike of the telegraph operators, as we expected, has been abandoned, and as many of the men as the companies will take have returned to their work. In one or two places, the strikers refuse to accept the general decision, and remain out. In a few others, they have been refused employment. But in most places the companies are filling such vacancies as exist from the ranks of the rebellious. Of course, operators who have been given places in the meantime cannot be dismissed now. The companies owe them something. But otherwise the managers will do well to walk softly, and not to display a dictatorial temper. The strike has raised questions in the public mind which are not settled by its collapse; and the companies will consult their own interests by not adding any needless emphasis to the testimony which the committee of the United States Senate continues to collect.

The failure of the strike is ascribed to the want of such support from the laboring-men's trade-unions as was expected, and, it is said, as was promised. Some aid was given, but not enough. The operators and the workingmen did not seem to adjust themselves to each other. Differences in speech, clothing and manners kept them apart and quenched fraternal enthusiasm. At this we are not surprised. The fraternization to be successful should not have been extemporized in the heats of a strike. There should have been a cultivation of mutual understanding long before, and a show of readiness on the part of the telegraph people to work for the common aims of the whole wage-receiving class. It was here that the failure occurred. But the strike could not have succeeded with the assistance of all the trade-unions in America, unless the public had found and employed some effective means to force the telegraphs to render full service. The Western Union could and would have held out until Christmas, with the imperfect

force of operatives at its command, unless some way had been found to compel it to give the public all it had contracted to give.

THE pork dealers of Chicago, as we suggested last winter, have had the good sense to establish a scientific inspection of the hogs they slaughter, and thus to give both the home and the foreign consumer of their product a reasonable assurance of its wholesomeness. A gentleman selected by the Agricultural Department, and paid by the slaughtering companies, is on service to detect trichinosis in its victims and secure the rejection of their meat. It is expected that he will succeed in tracing the disease to every locality in which it exists, and in securing its suppression by sanitary measures. With this view, the herds from which hogs come are recorded, and the examinations conducted with reference to the healthfulness, not only of the individual, but of the group to which he belongs. There is no reason to believe that American pork has been specially if at all mischievous in spreading trichinosis in Europe; but these precautions will help to put an end to the pretence that it has been so.

THE convention of iron-workers which met in this city represents one of the most important bodies of laborers in America. Under the presidency of Mr. JOHN JARRETT, its proceedings have been at times stormy enough, but always with a just regard to the inevitable conditions which limit both capital and labor. At the recent convention, Mr. JARRETT retired from the presidency, and was honored with a testimonial which he had earned by his sensible and masterly management of the affairs of the Association. In view of the existing situation of the iron trade, it was voted not to open at present the question of the rate of wages. Some of our contemporaries treat this as an exceptional display of sound sense on the part of a trade-union. If they were more familiar with the workings of these organizations, they would feel less surprise. Well-organized trade-unions suppress more local strikes than they permit, and they are as well aware of the bounds to the possible as are the employers of labor.

THERE is much discussion in the West as to the effect of the high-license laws upon the liquor traffic. Those who think Prohibition the only remedy for the evils connected with that traffic, are disposed to depreciate high license as useless, and some go so far as to maintain that it makes matters worse. Thus a Des Moines paper says that under the two hundred and fifty dollar license the city had forty-five saloons, but that sixty-three have taken out the one thousand dollar license this year. This statement *The Advance* finds hard to swallow, although it advocates Prohibition. Its love of truth and fair play prompts it to ask whether the forty-five saloons formerly licensed were all that were in operation, and whether the other eighteen have been started because the license was raised to four times as much as before. The advocates of high license always have maintained that it would either close a large number of saloons, or force them to pay license, which everywhere is evaded by saloons of the lowest class under low-license laws. While the charge for license is low, the saloons which pay it do not much care to meddle with those that evade it. But when it is raised to five hundred or one thousand dollars the saloons which pay will not tolerate unlicensed traffic. High license differs thus from Prohibition in that with it the law enforces itself.

In Joliet, Ill., the one thousand dollar license has been in force for two years past. This town of twenty thousand population has but twenty-six places where liquor is sold, when formerly there were one hundred and seven. Those that remain are conducted in the most orderly manner for fear of forfeiture. No drunkards are harbored; no minors can buy intoxicants; the saloons close an hour before midnight,

and never are opened on Sunday. A great change has taken place in the character of the streets and rowdyism has become unknown. Business improvements to the value of seven hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars have been effected, and three new churches are going up. This we learn from a letter to *The Tribune* of Chicago.

MR. BENNET H. YOUNG, president of the Louisville, Albany and Chicago Railway, gives in a letter to *The Railway Age* his reasons for persisting in the Sabbath-keeping policy begun by him as president of that road. Mr. YOUNG believes in the religious obligation to observe the Sabbath, and that "every railroad manager operating a road on that day violates human and divine commands, and by forcing his employés to do the same sets before them a continual example of the disregard of the highest obligations." This involves an indifference of the employés to the corporate interests of the companies, as they see those companies indifferent to their physical and moral welfare; and it lowers their moral tone, as they see the companies breaking the laws of GOD and of man with indifference and impunity. "The most defenceless property is that of railways. Stretched out along lines reaching sometimes thousands of miles, it is simply impossible to defend it from sudden or organized aggression. . . . If every man in America were made a policeman, it would be impossible to defend all the railway property in this country; and as a consequence railroad corporations are more dependent upon the protection of the law-abiding, moral and Christian sentiment than any other class of property-owners. Are railway men therefore wise in thus doing what they can to teach and train their employés to violate the Sabbath, and with impunity to break the laws of the State for their protection? Would it not be wiser to encourage a respect for those laws?" The argument that the public will have Sunday trains he dismisses with authoritative contempt. The railways, he says, run trains to suit themselves, with little regard to what the public wants. They put on and discontinue trains as they find it pay, and do not hesitate to disoblige the public when they have any strong motive for so doing.

Mr. YOUNG also thinks the railways would gain much by sending their men back to the bosom of their families for a whole day in each week, and that no mere question of receipts should be allowed to weigh against moral considerations. He concludes: "It is rumored that this order of mine will be rescinded. I have only to say that so far as tried the results have been more than satisfactory; no injury or loss has been sustained; the employés have in many ways expressed their gratitude and thanks for this privilege [of Sunday rest]; and that so long as I remain in the management of the road no change will be made."

We hope there will be no change,—at least, until the experiment has been made fully. If railway profits and public convenience can be secured by running only mail trains on Sunday, then Mr. YOUNG has taken a step which must be followed by every railroad in the country, and there will be a gain in the ampler recuperation of society and the business world from the weekly excitement of six days of labor, pleasure and fret. No nation ever needed the Sunday rest more than does America for the preservation of social sanity; and whatever makes the national Sunday more real will be welcomed by all who are wise to discern the signs of the times.

THE Ohio Democracy still continue to be unhappy. Judge HOADLY contradicts the statement that he admitted having paid large sums to secure his nomination, and Mr. WOODWARD of *The Enquirer* contradicts the contradiction. On a simple issue of veracity between the two men, Mr. HOADLY would have the better right to be believed. But with so many pieces of circumstantial evidence to support this charge, and with the fact in view that Mr. WOODWARD is a Democrat, the weight of probability seems to be against Mr. HOADLY. It is certain that the Hamilton County (or Cincinnati,) delegation went into the Democratic convention pledged generally to General WARE, and that means were found during the convention's earlier sessions to carry a large number of them over to the support of Judge HOADLY, who could not have been nominated without their support. It is certain that the anti-HOADLY wing of the party still controls the Democracy of that county, as the recent county convention nominated nobody who

is friendly to him. Mr. WOODWARD's statement fits these facts too well to be set aside, even by the candidate's denial.

There is a general feeling that the Republicans have the best chance, and that the Democrats are demoralized by these exposures. But it will not do to count very much on this. The Democratic voter is not easily demoralized; he has a strong stomach, politically, and can stand a great deal of scandal and yet vote the straight ticket. What would be fatal to Mr. HOADLY as a Republican candidate will hardly hurt him as the candidate of the other party.

THE *Evening Bulletin* (Philadelphia), introductory to some commendation of a recent speech in the State Senate by the gentleman named, says:

"Senator STEWART, who is probably more responsible to the State for the present condition of things at Harrisburg than any other member of the Legislature, has had ample time to repent of the huge folly that elected a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature. All that was predicted of the mad Independent campaign of 1882 has come to pass, and Pennsylvania is now groaning under consequences that were then seen to be inevitable by all whose eyes were open to see anything. Just what was to be expected of a Democratic Administration, the State is now enduring; and the responsibility for it rests upon those who, impatient of the ills then found in their own party, fled to others that they knew all about. We are now paying the heavy bill that these gentlemen ran up for us."

We print our contemporary's paragraph simply with the object of remarking: (1) That the revival of last year's differences is certainly not necessary, and from a party standpoint not wise; (2) that the Independent Republicans of 1882 carefully avoided connection with and responsibility for the Democratic organization and its candidates, realizing perfectly that their principles and policy would not be represented by Mr. PATTISON or any other political opponent; and (3) that the passage of time more and more proves the great value of the service rendered the Republican organization by the bold and vigorous surgery of 1882. Mr. STEWART in criticising the State "Administration" just now is doing precisely what is natural and appropriate. He owes nothing to Mr. PATTISON, and his independent action makes him more free, rather than less free, to speak plainly and strongly.

MR. LEYLAND, whose letters discussing English topics of interest have doubtless been welcome to the readers of THE AMERICAN, sends the following paragraph:

"It is generally admitted that the American exhibit is one of the most interesting at the Fisheries Exhibition at South Kensington. The total approximate value of the American fisheries is set down in the hand-book at more than one hundred million dollars, those of the New England States being the most important, followed by those of the Middle and Pacific States. Mr. G. BROWN GOODE, assistant director of the National Museum, Washington, the commissioner to the Exhibition, has drawn up some interesting statistics as to the recent large increase in the fisheries of the United States, which he attributes chiefly to improved methods of refrigeration and packing. It appears that the Fish Commission has been assisted by large appropriations of money, and very good work has been the consequence; but Mr. GOODE looks for a large development of the resources of the country, which are very great, only about one hundred and fifty out of the fifteen hundred species of fishes found in the United States waters being ordinarily sent to market. But as the fisheries stand they may be very well studied in the Exhibition. The collective exhibit is arranged in the following groups: Aquatic animals and plants, fishing grounds, apparatus, fishing vessels, fishermen, dress, etc., apparatus for whaling and sealing, fishing products, fish culture, investigation of waters, and literature of fishing."

THE English House of Lords seem bent upon keeping the English people aware that Mr. PARNELL and his followers are not the only body of obstructionists in Parliament. They have defeated three measures this session on which the public generally had agreed, and they have emasculated a fourth. They finally threw out the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. They voted down the bill to prohibit the abominable cruelty of pigeon-shooting matches; but as the Princess of WALES has made them unfashionable by announcing her purpose to attend no more of them this vote will not matter much. It will not save an aristocratic sport from present discredit and speedy oblivion. They have thrown out the bill to reduce the suffrage in the Irish boroughs to something like the English and Scotch level, thus giving the Irish agitators another good reason for insisting that there is one rule for England and another for Ireland. As the measure would deprive both Tories and Liberals of several seats in Parliament, and as

the Lords have taken the responsibility of rejecting it, it is not to be made a test question between the two houses. But the British Tenants' Compensation Bill, which the Lords have robbed of its best features by their "amendments," is not to be sacrificed to their aristocratic views of the relations between landlord and tenant. On this the Ministry will show fight,—will, perhaps, dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on an issue which would lose the Tories half the county constituencies they now control. Sooner than take such a risk, however, the Peers will yield.

THE example set by America in the matter of rapid reduction of the national debt is alleged in England as a reason for moving more quickly in that direction; but the specific proposals are not connected with American example, as they originated in 1859, since which date the debt has been reduced from seven hundred and eighty-seven million pounds sterling to something like seven hundred million pounds sterling. Of late years, the reduction has been at the rate of eight million pounds sterling a year, but for the whole period the average is not half so much. The bill now before Parliament proposes to pay off one hundred and seventy-three million pounds sterling, or a trifle less than a fourth of the debt, in the next twenty years. At this rate, the whole debt would be discharged by 1963.

The British national debt may be said to exist only in the shape of perpetual annuities. As the debt was contracted by accepting bids much below par, the nominal interest is very low,—three per cent., in fact. But the interest on the sums actually received by the Treasury is very considerable. As a consequence, the debt can be discharged only at a loss to the Government, unless at times when the interest of money is very low. If money is worth as much as three and a quarter per cent. a year, it is more profitable to go on paying three pounds sterling a year to the holder of one hundred pounds sterling in "consols," than to pay him the one hundred pounds sterling and be done with him. But for the bonds which represent this sum the Government received but eighty or ninety pounds sterling at the start. So the English debt is in the worst possible shape for discharge; it bears really a high interest, but its nominal interest is so low that the principal can be paid only at a loss. The English people, however, prefer to take the loss and do something towards the discharge of the debt before the coal mines are exhausted or some other calamity has occurred to put a stop to their national prosperity. This they do in a characteristic fashion. Whoever holds "consols," and wishes to convert a perpetual into a terminable annuity of a proportionally larger amount, can effect the change by an arrangement with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE householders in English cities have a grievance which is not unlikely to cause a great deal of dissatisfaction and agitation. The land in the newer parts of the cities is generally owned by great landed magnates. Thus the Marquis of WESTMINSTER owns the ground on which much of London is built; the Earl of DERBY has a similar grasp on Liverpool. For half a century or more, these land-owners have been letting their land on improvement leases to run for from eighty to ninety-nine years, with the proviso that what is erected becomes the landlord's property at the end of that period. When another half-century has expired, the great bulk of the house property in London will have passed from its present owners to these magnates, and the same is true of other great cities. A Mr. BROADHURST has introduced a bill into Parliament to remedy this grievance; but whether it is retrospective or only prospective in its workings we are not told.

What the English cities need is a ground-rent system like that of Philadelphia. With us a lease for building runs forever, and the owner of a house built since 1852 can buy out the ground-rent at a fair price, whether the owner wishes to sell or does not.

THE insurrection in Spain seems to have come to the end which the official papers announced for ten days running. It is said now that the Masons were at the bottom of it all. This is hardly probable. The Masonic order has quite a numerous membership in Spain, in spite of the hostility of the Roman Catholic Church, which everywhere refuses the *viaticum* to a dying Mason, unless he renounces the order. Its strength in Spain is an index of the Church's loss of hold upon

the masculine part of the population, who are sunk in religious indifference. EDWARD EVERETT HALE says from his observation of the Spanish people that Spain's greatest need is a GEORGE FOX or a JOHN WESLEY to bring the people back into those infinite relations which have ceased to influence their lives. But the Masonic order is not political, at least in countries in which the Government wages no war on it. The charge probably originated with some Ultramontane enemy of the order; and with the Ultramontanes of Southern Europe the Masonic order is a standing bugbear.

That French Radicals had a hand in the disturbance, and that French money helped to set it afloat, is more likely; but we shall not believe that Germany, Austria and Russia have rebuked France in a joint note, until we have better authority for this than the Madrid newspapers.

JUST at present, Africa seems to be a sort of hunting-ground for the nations of Europe. France, besides claiming the Congo region and annexing Tunis, has had the Niger region placed under her protection by a French adventurer who says he was there. England has extended the boundaries of Sierra Leone towards, if not quite up to, those of Liberia, whose people live in fear of annexation to the British Empire. The republic has a consul-general in London, but England sends no representative to Monrovia. The Italians have shown a disposition to seize on Morocco, and nothing but the prompt payment of sundry old and doubtful claims has prevented the bombardment of Tangier and robbed the aggressors of their excuse. And now a German firm has purchased a strip of coast in South Africa, thirteen hundred and fifty square miles in area, and has obtained leave to hoist the German flag over it. Evidently Africa is to be made happy by a closer association with Europe, at the cost of a great many lives sacrificed to coast fever.

CETEWAYO still lives, and means to lay a statement of his wrongs and grievances before the Queen. His case is hard enough. He was returned to the rule of so much of his kingdom as did not prefer to set up for itself. He was saddled with a British resident, and forbidden to raise an army for his defence against his new rivals at home and the powerful tribes on his northern frontier. The latter came down upon him in a deluge, killed his people, carried off his wives, plundered his *kraals*, and wounded himself. Evidently a man in his position must have his hands free, if he is to take care of himself.

RECENT census enumerations in Eastern Asia give us new data in regard to Japan, China and India. In Japan, a census was taken last New Year's Day, and it was found that the Empire contained 36,700,110 people, of whom 18,598,998 were males and 18,101,112 females. The number of inhabited houses was 7,611,770, giving an average of 4.82 to each house. This is remarkably low, especially as young married people have been accustomed to begin life with the husband's parents. The population of the great cities is given as follows:

	People.	Houses.
Osaka,	1,772,233	366,960
Niigata,	1,561,168	805,989
Hiogo,	1,481,521	319,910
Nagasaki,	1,204,629	257,915
Tokio,	987,887	277,655
Kioto,	835,215	196,620

These figures are misleading. Some of these cities include great areas of suburban and rural districts, while others have had such areas cut off from the city jurisdiction. Tokio is probably the largest city in Japan.

The census of British India and the protected States for 1882 shows a total population of 254,899,516, divided among the creeds as follows: Hindoos, 188,937,450; Moslems, 50,121,589; native Christians, 1,862,896, of whom 963,508 are Roman Catholics and 899,388 are Protestants; miscellaneous (Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, devil-worshippers, etc.), 13,967,581.

Of the population of China and its dependencies, no genuine census has ever been taken, although a nominal enumeration or estimate in 1812 is called the census of 1812. It placed the population of the Empire and of Corea, not including Anam, at 362,667,183. Dr. HOPPER, a Presbyterian missionary, estimated it at 300,000,000 in 1881.

Drs. BEHM and WAGNER, the German statist, formerly estimated it at 434,000,000, but in the last edition of their report reduced this to 379,500,000. Mr. ALFRED E. HIPPLEY, acting commissioner of customs at Shanghai, believes all these estimates are excessive, and that the population in 1875 was about 250,000,000. Dr. HOPPER now reconsiders his estimate, and placing the losses by the two great rebellions and the famines higher than before comes to the conclusion that 280,000,000 is about the right figure. There is some good reason to believe that India is considerably the more populous country of the two. Mr. W. W. HUNTER, in his Edinburgh lectures on India, spoke of overpopulation as the great danger which the Government had to face. His own "Annals of Rural Bengal" presented a specific for that disorder in which he should not lose faith. It included the variation of employment among the people. British rule has made overpopulation, and has sacrificed thirty-seven million people to famine during the reign of Queen VICTORIA, by reducing the people to the level of uniformity in employment.

[See "News Summary," page 317.]

THE ELECTORS OF 1884.

NO one can now foresee precisely how the electoral votes for President will be arranged by the people in November of next year. But it can be exactly stated what the prospects now are as to their probable arrangement. Further developments may change the prospect, but for the present we must use the facts that are now apparent.

Considering these, then, it may be said that the Presidential result of 1884 is uncertain, and liable to be definitively affected by acts and events occurring within the next nine months. There is no assurance of Republican success, and there is no definite prospect that a Democratic candidate for President will succeed better than General HANCOCK. There are certain States whose electoral votes can well be forecast, but they do not constitute for either party a majority of the whole. There will be in 1884 four hundred and one electors (three hundred and twenty-five representing the House membership and seventy-six the Senate); and of these two hundred and one are required for a majority. Yet the Republicans can count no more than one hundred and seventy-one of which they feel certain, including Ohio in the list, and the Democrats can count but one hundred and seventeen. No less than one hundred and thirteen must go into the lists of "doubtful" and "uncertain." Stating them in detail, the showing is this:

Republican States.		Democratic States.	
Colorado,	3	Alabama,	10
Illinois,	22	Arkansas,	7
Iowa,	13	Georgia,	12
Kansas,	9	Kentucky,	13
Maine,	6	Louisiana,	8
Massachusetts,	14	Maryland,	8
Michigan,	13	Mississippi,	9
Minnesota,	7	Missouri,	16
Nebraska,	5	South Carolina,	9
New Hampshire,	4	Tennessee,	12
Ohio,	23	Texas,	13
Oregon,	3		
Pennsylvania,	30	Total,	117
Rhode Island,	4	Probably Democratic.	
Vermont,	4	Delaware,	3
Wisconsin,	11	New Jersey,	9
		North Carolina,	11
Total,	171	West Virginia,	6
		Total,	29
Probably Republican.		Uncertain.	
California,	8	New York,	36
Connecticut,	6	Virginia,	12
Florida,	4		
Indiana,	15	Total,	48
Nevada,	3		
Total,	36		

The fairness and accuracy of this list will hardly be seriously challenged. In the Republican column, Ohio might be declared questionable by enthusiastic partisans of the other side; but Ohio has never voted for a Democratic candidate for President since the Republican party was organized. That there is any doubt as to Pennsylvania,

judging from present facts, we presume no one familiar with them will pretend. On the other hand, the Democratic list is a solid one. Maryland has grown somewhat less certain, and Mississippi and South Carolina would be largely Republican, if their black votes were fully and freely polled and fairly counted; but such a result in either is not to be expected.

As to those States designated as probably Republican and probably Democratic, the lists are fairly and intelligently made. Indiana is debatable and doubtful, but its tendency is strongly towards the Republican side. The same is growing more and more true as to Florida. California and Nevada were carried away in 1880, but are not likely to be again captured by a MOREY letter. Connecticut has voted for a Democratic candidate for President but once,—for Mr. TILDEN, in 1876. As to Delaware, its position is uncertain. The shifting of six hundred votes in a total of thirty thousand would change its place in the political lines, and only folly and mismanagement in the Republican organization has recently prevented this result. New Jersey is more fixedly Democratic, but yet a debatable State; and North Carolina and West Virginia are steering away slowly, but by natural impulse, from the Democratic line. Where they may be by 1888, and possibly by 1884, is not yet certainly determined.

Concerning New York and Virginia, nothing definite can now be said. Whether General MAHONE will hold his control, and, if he does, what will be done with the electoral vote of his State, is uncertain; and, as to New York, the infinite intrigues, jealousies, corruptions and complications of parties and individuals leave its course in 1884 quite beyond a reasonable forecast.

The situation, therefore, is that outlined at the beginning of this article. It is one of uncertainty. Neither party has a majority. The debatable ground is broad, and the number of undetermined votes large. The result depends on the course which may be taken by each party, and especially depends upon the Republicans. They, by the possession so long of the executive branch of the Government, are possessed of greater initiative and larger responsibility. The Democratic control of the House of Representatives gives them a share of initiative, and one which may do them damage by their unwisdom or weakness in handling it; but their opportunities are small for real work, because both the Senate and the President are against them.

Proceeding with enlightened and energetic policy, the Republicans have a good opportunity. But they must improve it. As the case stands, they could with difficulty get a favorable decision, and might fail to get it altogether. They must win by their deservings, if they win at all; and these must be made to appear in the next few months, or it will be too late.

AMERICAN FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

THE annual meeting of the Forestry Convention, at St. Paul this year, reminds us of the rise of dangers to our national prosperity through the destruction of our forests. When European settlers began their occupation of this continent, it was a land of great forests. The Indian population was very sparse and scanty; there probably are more Indians now in the United States than at an earlier date. They lived chiefly by hunting and fishing, though the better tribes combined with this a rough horticulture carried on by the squaws in the vicinity of their villages. The purely agricultural Indians were farther South, in the countries occupied by the Spaniards. The Indian of the North waged no war on the forests. He made but slight draughts on their resources for the construction of his canoes and his huts. He left no appreciable marks of his presence, except when his carelessness in handling fire produced a general conflagration. As a consequence, the streams and rivers of those days maintained an equable flow throughout the year; the supply of moisture was abundant, droughts and deluges being alike unknown.

The white man came with a well-marked notion of what his own interest was; and he came as a destroyer. His coming was providentially postponed until he had ridden himself in Europe of many superstitions and ignorances which would have vitiated his social condition in the New World. But he came from a Europe in which science had not mastered the great principles of nature's economy on many points, and in this matter of the uses of trees and forests among others. His only idea was access to the soil; his friend and companion

was his axe. For a quarter of a millenium, he has been lifting up his axe upon the thick trees, and no other part of his activity has produced results so tremendous. It has been so great that the appearance of our continent to observers on the sister planets of our system must have changed very materially in the course of those centuries, large spaces appearing lighter in hue than they did.

But the effect of this wholesale clearance has been most deleterious in many respects. Trees are of vast importance in the aqueous circulation of our planet. A tree is a great hydraulic machine in which currents of water move with a surprising energy. The upward rush of water in a teak tree has been sufficient to lift a core of sand an inch in diameter and fifty or sixty feet in length into the heart of the tree, where it has been found when the log was cut in the ship-yard. This upward stream carries to the leaves and branches the nutriment drawn from the soil through the root; a downward stream in other lines carries to the stem and root the nutriment of another sort absorbed through the leaves. But much of the moisture thus employed seems to be given off from the leaves, and a tree may be regarded as a vegetable fountain, drawing a water-supply from a recondite source for diffusion through the atmosphere. In a few species, the diffusion is visible in an actual dropping of water from the leaves. Or, again, a tree may be regarded as a reservoir of water, which it absorbs in times of plenty and gives off in those of greater scarcity. A forest is such a reservoir in a larger sense, as it receives and retains the rain-fall, allowing it to pass off in gradual and gentle flow through underground channels, for the refreshment of the open country. The forest saves the moisture by checking the force of parching winds and breaking the evaporating energy of the sun's heat. In all these ways, the forests serve as checks upon the rapidity of the aqueous circulation. They do not permit the rain-fall to be evaporated at once into the atmosphere, to return in devastating torrents with the next storm. They equalize the supply in all directions, and preserve that evenness in the circulation which accords best with the needs of human agriculture.

But American settlement generally has been conducted in ignorant defiance of these principles. The first settlers took the thinner soil of the open places, to save themselves from the work of cutting down trees. When the forest had to be taken, the natural growths were regarded merely as obstacles. To destroy them without restraint or exception, was the work of the agriculturist. Vast hemlocks, oaks and maples were cut down and piled upon each other, and went up in flame and smoke. People said: "I guess there will always be wood enough in this region. At least, it will last my time." By and by, it began to run out. The few who had left any were paid for the privilege of cutting it for firewood. The new demand finished the work. There are districts in Ohio which were overgrown with great trees in the memory of people now living, but whose people now buy from Wisconsin every stick they use. Wisconsin is running the same wasteful course; so is Minnesota, and every other well-wooded district in the Mississippi Valley. In the Ohio districts to which we refer, the streams once ran full the year round. Large fish were caught in them; great mills were turned by them. Now they are driblets, except when a great rain-storm has fallen, and then they become torrents. On the hill-sides, these storms have cut great gulches where no such gulches were known before. And every rain washes away more of the soil than was lost in a year before the forests went. Is it wonderful that the Ohio River becomes with every generation more of a vibration between a drought and a deluge?

In our time, a new impulse to destruction has come with the increased demand for timber. The first settlers burned the trees to get rid of them. Their children would be glad to buy them now. Some kinds of timber are nearly exhausted by mercantile demand. The black walnut for furniture is on the verge of exhaustion. The staves for French wine-casks, once cut all along the Mississippi and the Ohio, are now obtainable only in Arkansas, and the supply is limited. White pine, the most serviceable of all forest woods, is so seriously diminished that nothing but prompt care will prevent a pine famine in the next generation. Above all, the railroads of the country are wearing out the forests. The life of a railroad tie is from three to five years. The annual consumption is enough to destroy a large forest, and the demand does not distribute itself equally over the whole country.

Long lines of railroad—two of the Pacific railroads, for instance,—run through areas destitute of timber, and every mile represents a constant drain on some distant forest for its maintenance.

The Scotch say that always taking out of the meal-tub and never putting in soon comes to the bottom. Our meal-tub in this matter has been a large one; but we cannot be far from the bottom. We have trusted too long to the enlightened selfishness of individuals. The time has come for Government action on the lines indicated by European precedent. America is the only country which leaves the matter to luck. Some of our States have done a little by "arbor days" and tax-exemptions to stimulate wholesome action. But this is far from being enough. The time has come for a national supervision of timber resources, so far as the national authority can be extended to their protection.

In Canada, the Government of Ontario (once Upper Canada), has been moving, and none too early. From a special report by Mr. R. W. PHIPPS, of Toronto, we derive many of the facts we have presented, and we can recommend this report to all who are interested in the subject.

WEEKLY NOTES.

TWO deaths of notable men command our attention. The first was that of CHARLES WHEELER, an honored private citizen of Philadelphia, who died suddenly in New York on Thursday, the 16th inst., in middle age. Mr. WHEELER had been born here, had been engaged in large and profitable private concerns, and held positions in a number of corporate organizations; but he nevertheless gave attention and effort, systematically and effectively, to promote good work of a social and political as well as religious character. He was one of the active members of the Committee of One Hundred from the outset of the organization, and he took an active part in the Independent Republican movement of 1882. His interest and activity in various forms of work like these were very notable in one having so many important business engagements, and it is due to him to record the proof he gave that a man pressed upon with private affairs need not any more than he ought not neglect the intelligent and earnest performance of the duties which he owes to the community.

THE other death was that of ex-Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK, who died at his residence, near York, Pa., on Sunday, the 19th, aged 73. Judge BLACK was eminent as a lawyer, and besides holding high judicial positions in Pennsylvania from 1842 to 1857 he was Attorney-General for three years and Secretary of State for one year in the Administration of President BUCHANAN. Most conspicuous in the man was his intellectual activity. He had a resolute, aggressive mind, more likely to be right than wrong, but not certain to escape the warpings of prejudice and partisanship. He was a stronger man than BUCHANAN, and in time of danger more likely to serve his country effectively, as was shown in 1861, when the President failed substantially at nearly every point, while BLACK, with STANTON, DIX and HOLT, helped to prop as well as might be for the moment the falling corners of the Union. But Judge BLACK's remarkable native powers always wore a partisan color; he never obtained so complete a culture as to fully take in more than his own side of a question. His principles were fixed and honorable, but not broad. He kept clean hands in his public places, and he was far more than usually scrupulous as to his professional engagements, and he stood ready for battle always whenever his party, his religious faith, his friends or his public objects were assailed. All in all, he has been a striking figure, and his character and career illustrate the quality and the vigor of that stock of men who grew up amongst the mountains of Pennsylvania from the mixed parentage of the Scotch-Irish and the Germans.

"THE Government," a Southern journal of Democratic associations in politics declares, "is more honestly served than private concerns, cities, counties or States." This is a sweeping statement, and yet it can be strongly supported by evidence. "The internal revenues of one hundred and fifty millions," the same journal adds, "were collected last year without the loss of a single penny by defalcation. What private, municipal, State or other body corporate can rightly claim such phenomenal integrity in its servants?"

THE financial situation of Boston is said by the *Journal* of that city to be not satisfactory, but the reverse. After averring that "there is every probability that the city will be in the market as a borrower before the end of the financial year, to meet expenses which ought to have been put into the tax-levy," it goes on to say that comparing the situation now with that of 1872, before the great fire, the facts are that Boston has diminished its valuation \$354,800, has increased its rate of taxation twenty-four per cent., and has increased its net debt sixty per cent.

MR. LORIN BLODGET has published a full report of his "city census" examination into the industries carried on in the city of Philadelphia in 1882. He enumerates 480 distinct industrial occupations pursued in 11,844 different establishments, with a capital of \$187,148,857, a total force of 241,433 persons, and a product of \$476,817,402 per annum. This census was taken under Mr. BLODGET's direction in the first two months of the present year, and, he says, was "carefully revised, first by wards during compilation, and finally by industries, every part of the city being examined and all returns verified." It will be accepted, we have no doubt, as the standard for information and comparison in relation to Philadelphia industries.

By using the national census returns for 1880, a very interesting showing is made of the industrial interests of the two great cities of New York and Philadelphia. The figures thus aggregated are enormous. The two cities represent a manufacturing interest "closely approaching five hundred million dollars each, of which the greater part in both cities, and nearly all in New York, is the growth of the last twenty-five years. New York has especially advanced within the last ten years, and its industries are conspicuous by their commercial value. It appears that in the latter city, in 1880, 11,339 establishments, employing 227,262 persons, produced a total value of \$472,926,437."

THE leading general class in Philadelphia is the textile industries, these employing in 1882 60,962 persons and producing \$102,243,576 in values. The iron and steel industries next employ 32,000 persons and produce \$58,608,781 in value. In New York, Mr. BLODGET says, the industries show an unexpected degree of diversity and a rapid development of the social classes, or those working freely in small establishments. There are 11,339 establishments, employing 227,262 persons, being an average of twenty to each. At Philadelphia in 1882, 11,844 establishments employed 241,433 persons, an average of 20.4 to each. The number employed and the average to each establishment have greatly increased at New York since 1870. It appears that this increase is most largely in clothing, which employs sixty thousand persons and produces \$79,730,000 in value; in tobacco and cigar manufactures, which employ about 16,100 persons; also in breweries, lard-refining, slaughtering, meat-packing, etc. The finer industries in silk and ornamental tissues are gaining rapidly, but there is little of the ordinary textile classes, and nothing of consequence of the large classes in wool, cotton and mixed goods, which make up one hundred million dollars in value at Philadelphia for 1882.

BALLADE.

OLD FRENCH.

MAIDEN, if within thy breast
Lurks the trust that thou shalt seize
From life's lore the purest, best,
Quaffing nectar while the lees
Mingle not, upon thy knees
Quickly fall for guidance; never
Dally with false dreams that please;
Love and wine deceive us ever.

Youth, who at the soft behest
Of the ruddy wine-cup ease
And the sense of being blest
Seekest, know thy destinies
But await fulfilment; these
Shall not stay, though thou be clever;
Follows fate where fortune flees;
Love and wine deceive us ever.

Lover, who upon the crest
Of the waves of Paphian seas
Think'st to find ecstatic rest
'Mid love's charms and panoplies,
Drown thy dreams in *medias res*;
Happiness waits on endeavor;
Joys unearned are miseries;
Love and wine deceive us ever.

ENVOI.

Youths and maids of all degrees,
Heads must learn, though hearts should sever;
Butterflies have stings of bees;
Love and wine deceive us ever.

FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS.

HENRY IRVING.

LONDON, August 7th, 1883.

IN a few weeks' time, the American people will have the opportunity of witnessing on American boards the performances of an actor who has made a greater impression on the English people than perhaps any

other in the present generation. Of this those will not feel much doubt who were privileged to be present a few nights ago at the Lyceum Theatre, when Mr. Irving and his company bade farewell to the London audience which has supported them with so much fervor. The scene was truly unparalleled in the history of the English stage. The genuine ring of the sympathetic cheers which interrupted the great actor's speech, and the exalted burst of enthusiasm which left scarcely a dry eye in the house, either in actors or audience, when the orchestra played "Auld Lang Syne" at his withdrawal, will not for a long time be forgotten. It would be unjust, however, to base Mr. Irving's title to artistic recognition upon the excited outburst of feeling at such a moment of those who may be looked upon as his personal friends. A truer understanding of his high rank as an actor may be arrived at from the good opinion which is held of him by all who are most worthy in the best circles of English culture. The banquet which was given in his honor some weeks ago, promoted by the representatives of art, literature and science, was an expression of the warmth of this feeling, which has likewise been testified in a good many other ways.

The social popularity of Mr. Henry Irving, and the intimate regard which all classes have for him, suggests some curious reflections on the change that has come over our way of looking at theatrical matters since the time when Dr. Johnson despised an actor as "a player; a showman; a fellow who exhibits himself for a shilling; a fellow who claps a hump upon his back and a lump on his leg, and cries: 'I am Richard III.!' " This good old-fashioned way of looking at things passed speedily away; but even in 1859, when the Duke of Newcastle presided over a banquet in St. James's Hall, the Etonians were not without embarrassment in doing honor to their collegian, Charles Kean. Now, however, society has gone to the opposite extreme, and it is the delight of fashion to make a popular actor into a personal friend, and if the actor be weak into a kind of domestic pet. Mr. Irving's position is strong and exceptional as the sole upholder in London of the poetic drama, in which he is thoroughly at home. I have had occasion in a previous article to lament the general tendencies of the English stage; but those who are disposed to look upon it, even as the good Comte d'Asumar looked upon the world in general, may find at any rate ample consolation in the Lyceum company. One great reason why Mr. Irving is looked up to with a species of veneration is that he respects the art he professes, and for that reason has done much to elevate and purify it.

It would not be safe to assume that everyone will like the English actor's performance. It has a distinct individuality of its own that amounts at times to mannerism. But it is instinct with artistic power, with energy and with genuine passion, with masterly realism kept always within the bounds of true art, and with a freedom that proceeds from its own fresh naturalness. Speaking of the "roundness" of Mr. Irving's representations of character, Lord Lytton says in an article in the *Fortnightly Review* that they will not be remembered "for the stupendous impressions they have made in this or that particular passage of a part, but for the completeness and originality of their conception of the part as an intellectual whole." And this is true enough; for the most minute portions of a part have been the subject of careful study, and they are never allowed to overbalance the whole; but nevertheless there are certain portions, as is natural, that call for greater displays of power, and are therefore most noteworthy. It is, in fact, in his fearful earnestness and unmeasured passion that Mr. Irving's acting is sometimes too strong, as in "Eugene Aram," where he has at times been carried away by his enthusiasm.

Mr. Irving's powers are remarkable for their great versatility; for not only in tragedy and melodrama, but even in the lightest comedy, he has been successful. Many-sided power like this is the characteristic of a true artist. It is, however, for his tragedy that he is most likely to be remembered, and for his complete and careful embodiment of the conceptions of Shakespeare. On the stage of the Lyceum have been produced, amongst others of Shakespeare's plays, "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Richard III.," "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Much Ado About Nothing." Although Mr. Irving has adhered strictly to the best traditions of the Shakespearean stage, yet his spontaneous and unconventional acting has given his representations an individuality of their own. The skill and care with which the mental conditions of *Hamlet* are made manifest in his actions has rendered that part one of the most successful. But *Shylock* is generally considered to be the part most thoroughly realized, and in the trial scene the baffled spite and vindictive hatred of the Jew are wonderfully displayed with great vividness. *Romeo* is thought to be Mr. Irving's least successful Shakespearean part for many reasons, but it was beautifully complete. In "Much Ado," the last fresh play produced at the Lyceum, there was a crispness in his *Benedick* which threw fresh light on the character of the "merry gentleman" and made it one of the most interesting parts in which the actor has appeared. In the realm of melodrama, which of all species of drama suffers most at the present time on the London stage, it would be difficult to find more realistic delineations of passion than those of Mr. Irving; but at the same time they are made duly subservient to the artistic purpose of the play. There is a subtle rendering of the feelings in these characters which makes it impossible to confuse

the individuality of them. In "Eugene Aram" there is a nobility in the remorse ever preying upon the unhappy man in secret until he dies in mental anguish. In "The Bells," a translation of "Le Juif Polonais," *Matthias*, the brutal criminal, is pursued by a perpetual dread of discovery,—an aural terror, quite distinct from the feeling of the other. There is a minute analysis of character in Mr. Irving's representation of *Dubosc* and *Lesurques* in "The Lyons Mail;" and the involuntary guilty manner of the latter, when charged with a crime of which he is innocent, has no resemblance to the bearing of *Eugene Aram* and *Matthias*. In this play Mr. Irving shows a nice distinction in his dual character of the two men, whose personal resemblance is so great that one is charged with the crime of the other; and he relies upon his acting alone to mark the characters of the two. The lightness of Mr. Irving's presentment of *Benedick* is the bridge between his strong drama and his modern comedy, in which to the surprise of many he is successful. That charming play of Mr. Cowley's, "The Belle's Stratagem," which comes upon one like a comedy of Sheridan's or Goldsmith's, was the first important piece in which Mr. Irving appeared in London; and it was in the costume of its hero, *Doricourt*, that he made his adieu the other day. In the eccentricity and dandified bearing of that character, the actor was at perfect ease; and the old comedy tone of the play, with its characteristic minuet and the hoydenish airs of *Letitia*, rendered it a charming conclusion to the late season at the Lyceum.

We are fortunate in possessing some indications of the methods by which Mr. Irving works. Some months ago, in publishing an edition of "Talma on the Actor's Art," he described the book as "a *vade mecum* of the actor's calling,—a permanent embodiment of the principles of the art." The requirements of an actor, according to Talma, are sensibility and intelligence, sensibility being understood to be the faculty which enables him to comprehend the shades of character and the movements of the souls of men, and beyond that to partake of the "exaltation which agitates an actor, takes possession of his senses, shakes even his very soul, and enables him to enter into the most tragic situations and the most terrible of the passions as if they were his own." This feeling is experienced in its fullness only at the first conception; but afterwards at each representation, in reproducing the tone of voice and manner, it is approximately recalled and actually felt again. That Mr. Irving acts upon these principles, is apparent. In the preface which he has written to Mr. Walter H. Pollock's translation, just published, of Diderot's "Paradoxe sur le Comédien,"—the paradox that the actor must by no means be in earnest or feel, but only simulate passion,—he directly combats the theory, and speaking of *Hamlet* declares that "the whole soul of an actor may be engaged in *Hamlet's* revenge on *Claudius*." The working of these principles is, indeed, very apparent in the passionate earnestness of Mr. Irving's acting; and there will not be many to question his judgment in the matter.

The great actor in his farewell speech said that he hoped in America his company would "favorably show the method and discipline of a company of English actors;" and of this there is no doubt. For Mr. Irving is an ideal manager, and by his tact and experience has brought his colleagues into perfect accord with himself. There is no detail, however minute, in his plays that he does not intelligently and carefully consider; and it is for this reason that they are so remarkable for unity, the central purpose amidst all the accessory circumstances being never lost sight of. Much of the success of the company is certainly due to the great merit of its members, and to the fact that the "star" principle is altogether abandoned. Miss Ellen Terry is, of course, the chief of those who share in the triumphs of the Lyceum. Her renderings of *Ophelia*, *Juliet* and *Portia* are marked by pathos, tenderness and sweetness, with a natural expression of the deepest emotion; but her lighter vein, as in *Beatrice*, and where she assumes the hoyden in the character of *Letitia*, has an equal grace. *Ophelia* and *Juliet* are perhaps the parts where the delicacy and tenderness of Miss Terry's acting are most marked. The other chief members of the company are Messrs. Ferriss (who plays with great vigor and distinction), Fernandez, Howe, Tyars, and Norman Forbes, and Misses Payne, Millward and Pauncefort, of whom I have not space to speak, save to say that they are all well-trained representatives of the parts they undertake. Mrs. Stirling was most admirable as the *Nurse* in "Romeo and Juliet."

The stage effects of the Lyceum Theatre have gained a wide celebrity, and deservedly; for neither time nor money has been spared in the production of them. Some of the best English artists, including Mr. Alma Tadema, have been engaged upon them, and historical accuracy has everywhere been considered. The most notable scenes have been several in "The Cup," the market-place and the ball-room in "Romeo and Juliet," and several scenes of "Much Ado About Nothing." Good scenery is certainly not necessary to good acting, but when properly designed it adds to the completeness of the whole. The general effect is enhanced at the Lyceum by incidental music, expressly composed. That for "Romeo and Juliet," for instance, is the work of Sir Julius Benedict, studied from the Italian school of the time of Montague and Capulet.

At the banquet in honor of Mr. Irving, Mr. Lowell said that the actor's talents, and the way in which he has sustained the traditions of his art, would be as highly appreciated in America as they have been

here; and though postprandial speeches are allowably optimistic I think there is no doubt of the accuracy of this one. The tour of the company in America will last, it is expected, six months; and in the course of it they will perform in the Star Theatre (New York), the Chestnut Street Theatre (Philadelphia), the Boston Theatre, the Baltimore Academy of Music, and at Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Washington. "The Bells," and "Much Ado About Nothing" will probably be the first plays performed in New York.

JOHN LEYLAND.

LITERATURE.

CHEAP GERMANISTIC TEXTS.

THE work of ministering to the needs of the general public by cheap series and editions, after being suspended for years in England and America, has been resumed on a scale never before attempted. In Germany, as in France, there has been no such interruption. "Reclam's Universal Bibliothek," the "Collection Spaeman," and other recent enterprises, are members of an unbroken series in which Tauchnitz, Hempel, Cotta, Heinrichs, and a score of other great publishers, have been proved to have a place. But in cheap series for the use of scholars especially Germany has had the lead of all other countries. The Teubner and the Tauchnitz editions of the Greek and Latin classics are the most striking illustrations; but the series of patristic works edited by Gersdorf, by Huster, by Liebner, and by Oehler, and several of philological works, have no equal in any other country.

Two volumes from two new series are before us. Alfred Holder is the editor of the "Germanischer Bücherschatz," published at Freiburg and Tübingen. The "Germania" of Tacitus, Einhard's "Life of Charles the Great," "Beowulf," "Otfried," "Jordanis" and "Nithardus" constitute the first six numbers of the series. The seventh, recently issued, contains the "Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum" of the Venerable Bede,—the oldest monument of properly English history, and one of the most valuable. It is printed in good type on fair paper, is furnished with an excellent index, and the cost is but four marks and a half. If we are not mistaken, this is the first time that the Latin text of Bede has been published at less than an English guinea. Herr Holder continues his series with the works of Notker of St. Gall (three numbers), a dictionary to Otfried, and, best of all, an edition of the "Historia Danica" of Saxo Grammaticus. Every student of Shakespeare, equally with every student of the Norse mythology and of early Teutonic history, will welcome this. And if he will add the "Historia Lombardica" of Paul Warnefried the obligation will be increased.

Max Niemeyer, of Halle, has been encouraged by the success of his "Reprints from the German Literature of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,"—of which about forty numbers have appeared,—to undertake an "Altdeutsche Textbibliothek," of which the fourth number is before us. The previous numbers include the poems of the great *minnesinger*, Walther von der Vogelweide, and the two well-known epics by Hartmann von der Aue. No. IV. contains the "Heliand" in an excellent edition, by Otto Behagel, with a preliminary account of the sources and a complete glossary, besides various readings at the foot of each page, and running references to Tatian and Otfried at the top. It cannot be said that this is the first cheap edition of the "Heliand," for the Padeborn edition by Moritz Heyne is in its third issue. But the price of this is less than half as much, being but two marks and forty pfennings. The "Heliand" deserves to be better known outside of Germany than it is. It is the finest monument of the first enthusiasm with which the Teutonic races embraced Christianity and accepted Christ as the "white king" of a new royalty. The tone and style are thoroughly popular and Teutonic, not monkish or scholastic. Its author is not known; we venture to believe that its native home is not quite certain. It has a good deal of the air and manner of Anglo-Saxon poetry, and may be a translation from the oldest English into German, just as "Beowulf" is a translation from some lost Teutonic original into the oldest English.

STEBBINS'S "PROTECTIONIST'S MANUAL."—We are pleased to see that "The American Protectionist's Manual," by Mr. Giles B. Stebbins, of Detroit, has reached a second edition. It is a popular, not a scientific, treatise, crammed with facts and figures collected from all quarters, and arranged with more effect than literary skill. Its general circulation would help greatly to strengthen the Protectionist cause. Its chief defect is that it makes so little of the case of Ireland and of India. Ireland gets just five lines where it should have had twice as many pages, and this addition would have made the book worth far more for general circulation in America. We hope that Mr. Stebbins will correct this in his next revision.

In Chapter VI., he makes the usual objection to calling the tariff a tax,—an objection, we believe, not sanctioned by any Protectionist economist. Mr. G. B. Dixwell, whom he quotes, speaks of the matter with a caution which Mr. Stebbins would have done well to imitate. Of course, we all know what the Free Traders try to cover up under this talk about "tariff taxes." They wish it to be understood that a duty of fifty cents a yard on woollens will add that amount to the price at which the foreign producer would have furnished it otherwise, and will give

the home producer the chance to add as much to the price of his wools. As Mr. Stebbins shows, neither assumption is true. The foreign producer deducts an increasing share of the duty from his profits as the competition of the home producer increases. And the home producer furnishes his goods at the price which home and foreign competition together compel, contenting himself generally with a fair profit. But, after all, an import duty is a tax on that part of any article which is imported,—not, as the Free Traders say, on all the amount of that article consumed in the country; and so far as the foreign producer is not forced to pay the duty it is borne by that one of the home consumers who chooses to buy the imported rather than the home-made article. If this were not true,—if the foreign producer or importer bore the whole duty,—then Protection would be impossible, and tariffs, however designed, would be “for revenue only.”

We presume the objection to speaking of the tariff as a tax arises from false notions as to the meaning of the word, “tax.” But it is the duty of writers on such subjects to insist on the right sense of the terms they use.

“JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY.”—(By Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Cincinnati: Bloch & Co.)—An *επισημολογία* between the Jew and the Christian is enough of a novelty in literature to demand some attention, and in view of recent movements in Germany, Russia and Hungary a publication of this kind is not untimely. The Judaism which Dr. Wise represents is of an advanced rationalistic type, and the Christianity which he recognizes is sufficiently indicated by this remark (made after describing various types and schools of Christian belief): “But Unitarianism is the top of the ladder.” Between Christianity of this type and his own school of Judaism, there is not such a very wide difference.

That the learned and able author of these lectures seems totally to ignore the relationship in which Jesus Christ stands to his followers (according to the theories generally prevalent among Christians), is no more than we might look for. Not being in sympathy with historical Christianity and having no experience of its subjective side, destructive criticism is what we might expect from him. Much of what he says of the relations between the New Testament and the Talmud is important and very suggestive. His pronounced theism, his earnest belief in a future life for the righteous, his transparent honesty, his warm defence of morality and of the superhuman origin of the moral code,—his hostility to agnosticism and his distrust of the evolution theories as applied to questions of morals,—all these things will commend his book to the careful and sympathetic attention of the Christian reader.

C. W. G.

THE “IROQUOIS BOOK OF RITES.”—The second number of Dr. Brinton's “Library of Aboriginal American Literature” contains the “Iroquois Book of Rites,” edited by Mr. Horatio Hale. It contains the literary monuments of the most interesting group of Indian tribes encountered by the English and French settlers of North America. The researches of Dr. Lewis Morgan have shown the great sociological importance of the Confederacy of the Six Nations; Mr. Parkman has fixed attention on the remarkable part they played, both in preparing the way for a European colonization and in resisting its beginnings. No other group of Indians takes so large a place in the history of the United States.

Mr. Hale gives one hundred and thirteen pages to an introduction, in which for most readers the interest of the book will centre. He traces the Iroquois-Huron race back as far as even tradition will carry us, showing the formation of the great confederacy to have taken place about 1459, and its first object to have been a war upon the Alligewi, or Mound-Builders of the Ohio Valley. Its founder was the Hiawatha of Indian legends. The “Book of Rites” is interesting as a monument of an American language and for the evidence it gives of the passionate devotion of the Iroquois to the League. It seems to have become a kind of duty in their regard.

Here and there we observe in Mr. Hale's introduction and notes the warping influence of special studies. His aborigines are more humane than the Aryans of Europe, and these probably owe their superiority over those of Asia in this regard to an intermixture in the remote past with the American red man!

BRIEFER NOTICES.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS issue two more numbers of their “Hudson Library” of cheap fiction in paper covers (both of these are at twenty cents). The first is an historical novel from the German, the author being Amely Bölte and the title “Madame de Staël: An Historical Romance.” The other is an American story with the authorship left unstated,—“A Man's a Man for A' That.” It was printed first in 1879, as appears by the copyright, and is now put into the “Library” form.

What a quantity of good reading we now get in a cheap way! Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls's “Standard Library,” whose issues are twenty-five cents each, contains some very good selections. The last is a compilation of short articles from the works of Mr. Froude. The editor is President Wheeler of Allegheny College, who in his introduction gives a sketch of the life, opinions, work, literary style, etc., of the noted historian and essayist. As to his authority in history, the editor mildly supports him, and disapproves the attacks of Freeman and other critics.

In the MESSRS. Putnam's recent issue, “Studies in Biography,” a notable article is the “Positivist Discourse” of Frederic Harrison upon Léon Gambetta, from the *Contemporary Review*. It sums up succinctly the cardinal facts in the life of the man whom Mr. Harrison considers the only French statesman of the first order whom the century has produced,—as the creator of the French Republic, and yet in his very existence the antidote to French democracy. Besides this, the article is remarkable for a clear statement of what may be called the religion of positivism, an entire negation of what have been considered thoroughly established truths, and a substitution of new motives for good action, much more difficult to understand and estimate than the old ones which the positivists consider “outworn creeds.” We are told that we must give up the dream of personal existence after death, that there is no life hereafter but the general and ever-progressing life of humanity, and that *therefore* we must subordinate our personal well-being and enjoyment to the good of the whole human race. Another and different authority has expressed the natural sentiment of the human heart thus emptied of belief in other fashion: “Let us eat and drink; for to-morrow we die.”

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE REPORTER'S GUIDE TO PHONOGRAPHY. By Elias Longley. Pp. 248. \$2. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

UNCLE GEORGE ON DRAW-POKER. HOW BOGGINS WAS CURED. Pp. 50 and 35. \$0.25 and \$0.10. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

MARY LAMB. By Anne Gilchrist. (“Famous Women.”) Pp. 336. \$1. Roberts Brothers, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

A NEWPORT AQUARELLE. Pp. 250. \$1. Roberts Brothers, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

THE HUDSON LIBRARY. No. 9, “Madame de Staël: An Historical Novel.” By Amely Bölte. \$0.20. No. 10, “A Man's a Man for A' That.” \$0.20. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL, MARMION, THE LADY OF THE LAKE. By Sir Walter Scott. (“Classic” Series.) Pp. 403. Roberts Brothers, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

HISTORICAL AND OTHER SKETCHES. By James Anthony Froude. (“Standard Library.”) Pp. 288. \$0.25. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

HISTORICAL STUDIES. (No. 4 of “Topics of the Times.”) Pp. 205. \$0.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Arthur Latham Perry, LL. D. Eighteenth Edition. Pp. 268. \$2.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

AMONG THE LAKES: A STORY FOR BOYS. By William O. Stoddard. Pp. 320. \$1. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

BEYOND THE SUNRISE: OBSERVATIONS BY TWO TRAVELLERS. Pp. 237. \$0.20. John W. Lovell Company, New York.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THERE are at present in Paris twenty-three municipal libraries. Some of them are situated in the *mairies* of the *arrondissements*, some in communal schools. The books may be read in the library buildings, or under specified conditions may be borrowed. During the three months which ended June 30th, the number of books thus borrowed was 127,963. The majority, 71,087, were romances and novels; 17,011 were works on natural history, poetry, or connected with the theatre. The taste for historical reading seems to be about equally strong with that for geography and books of travels, 10,313 of the borrowed volumes belonging to the former class and 11,383 to the latter. Six hundred and thirty-seven, or less than five in every thousand of the borrowed books, were in foreign languages.

Owing to the great success which has attended the publication of “The Pickwick Papers” in “Pittman's Short-Hand Library,” “Tom Brown's School-Days” will be immediately issued in the easy reporting style, fully vowelized. It will be completed in eight parts, published fortnightly. Otto Vanucci, a distinguished Italian man of letters, died recently in Florence. His most important works are “The Early Days of Florentine Liberty,” and “The History of Ancient Italy.”

Bishop Fallows's “Synonyms and Words of Opposite Meanings,” one of the “Standard Hand-Books” series, gives a mass of useful information for all engaged in writing or printing. The Standard Book Co., of Chicago, are the publishers. Messrs. Soule & Bugbee will shortly publish the seventh edition of “Wharton's Law Lexicon,” by J. M. Lely. The book has been enlarged by nearly six hundred words and phrases, and is now an exhaustive dictionary of technical terms of English law, ancient and modern. In *Le Livre* of July 10th are printed for the first time a number of letters from various members of the Bonaparte family, the dates of which range from 1580 to 1841. Four of the letters are from the first Napoleon's elder brother, and are signed “Joseph, Cte. de Surville.” Two are dated New York, and two “Pointe-Breize,”—which was Joseph's way of spelling the name of his home, “Point Breeze,” at Bordentown, N. J.

Mr. James Sully has finished the text-book on mental science on which he has been long engaged. It will be published in London in the autumn. An illustrated history of Danish literature, by P. Hansen, modelled on Robert König's illustrated history of German literature, is to be published in parts. The first volume of an edition of the rare or unpublished works of Alessandro Manzoni has appeared in Milan. It contains a number of autograph *fac-similes*. Other volumes are in preparation, and the edition will be completed by a study of the “Life and Times of A. Manzoni,” by Ruggiero Bonghi.

Blackwood for August has an article calculated to receive notice in certain political circles, called “Liberal Subservience to France and Its Results.” “Reminiscences of a Ross-Shire Forest” is one of those interminable “sporting” papers which are the despair of American readers, while apparently vital to the comfort of an Englishman. There is an agreeable though rather scrappy review of “Recent French Novels.” The number can hardly be called brilliant. The feature of the August *Macmillan*, rather the features, are the instalments of the serial novels of Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. Hawthorne. Apart from these, there is not much of consequence in the number. The contrast between these best two of the English magazines and the American September magazines, just out, is, indeed, very marked.

"Luisa," a narrative poem by Adolfo Gemma, is at present receiving much notice from the Italian press. It is said that the author of the new society sketch, "A Newport Aquarelle," is Miss Maud Howe, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Lee & Shepard will have ready immediately "Fore and Aft," the new nautical narrative by Robert Brewster Dixon. The same firm will soon publish "Twelve Months in an English Prison," by Mrs. Susie Fletcher, a spiritualist medium who writes from experience.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is engaged on a new novel which will be ready at the end of the year, and will be simultaneously published in a number of periodicals. Two new novels by Émile Taubert are in press—"Sphinx Atropus" and "Marianne." Mrs. H. B. Stowe has begun a new story, called "Orange Blossoms." Mr. Edward H. Stiles, Ottumwa, Iowa, purposes writing a history of the bench and bar of Iowa, and desires assistance in collecting material for it.

The London *Academy* says: "Perhaps the handsomest book that has issued from an English press in recent years is the 'Life of Don John of Austria,' on which the late Sir W. Stirling Maxwell spared no labor of research and his representatives have spared no expense. It appears in two folio volumes, in an edition of only one hundred and fifteen copies, at the price of twenty-five guineas. That such a book should be published in such a style, is not inappropriate; but the general public will be glad to hear that another edition may shortly be expected in a more accessible form."

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, have in preparation a collection of sketches humorously illustrating familiar proverbs that have appeared in American newspapers, to be entitled "Wit and Proverbial Philosophy." An announcement of a weightier kind by the Messrs. Lippincott is to the effect that the third volume of Agnew's "Surgery," which brings this great work to a close, will be ready September 1st.

Readers of the *Contemporary Review* will remember the articles on Russian politics and literature which now and then appeared in that miscellany over the signature of "T. S." The name of the writer, hitherto unknown, even in literary circles, has only been revealed by death. It is stated in the current number of the *Nouvelle Revue* that "T. S.," or "Tatiana Svetoff," was Mme. Élise de Besobrasoff, the wife of a well-known member of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. She died about three months ago, at Tsarskoe Tselo. Mme. Élise de Besobrasoff spoke and wrote Russian, French, English and German with equal facility, and for her great moral courage, sure judgment and uprightness of character was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Roberts Bros. will publish soon, as the third volume of their successful "Famous Women" series, "Margaret Fuller," by Julia Ward Howe, a volume that is looked for with interest in library circles. A new novel by the author of "Antinous," who writes under the pseudonym of "George Taylor," will be shortly published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. A collection of books published by the women authors of Maine is to be one of the features of the women's exhibit in a fair in Boston next month.

Professor A. W. Ward, of Manchester, England, has undertaken to prepare for publication a memoir of the late Mr. W. Stanley Jevons—"English Cathedrals: Their Architecture, Symbolism and History," is the title of a compilation by Miss E. W. Boyd, of Albany, N. Y. It will be published by Thomas Whitaker. The latest work of Jonas Lie, "Livsslaven," has just appeared in Copenhagen, and a novel by Alexander Kielland, "Gift," will shortly be published there.

The new novel translated from the German by Mrs. Wister is "Banned and Blessed," by E. Werner. It is announced by J. B. Lippincott & Co. for early issue.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for September has articles on "The Germ Theory of Disease," by Professor H. Gradle, M. D.; "Asthma," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald; "How the Earth Was Peopled," by M. G. de Laporta, etc. It has also illustrated papers on "The Chemistry of Cooking," by W. Matthieu Williams, and "Fireproof-Building Construction," by W. E. Ward.

Jansen, McClurg & Co. have in press a new book by Miss Kirkland, the author of "Six Little Cooks," etc., the character of which is indicated by its title, "Speech and Manners." They also announce a new biography by Dr. Louis Nohl, "Life of Wagner," translated by George P. Upton, making the fourth volume of the firm's popular "Biographies of Musicians," and a selection of twenty "Sermons," by Professor David Swing. They have just published a timely little book called "Congested Prices," by Mr. M. L. Scudder, Jr., which will attract attention in these days of speculation, stock jobbing and "corners."

M. Jules Leclercq, the distinguished Belgian traveller, arrived in New York on Thursday, August 9th, on his way to Mexico, which he is about to visit under the introduction of General Grant, who has furnished him with letters. M. Leclercq's published works embrace a volume of travel in Norway, one of a visit to the Fortunate Isles, one describing a tour to Iceland, and one giving an account of the author's summer spent in America in 1876. The last-named volume will probably appear shortly in an English version. M. Leclercq is a keen observer of men and things, and we may doubtless look for an instructive and racy volume from his pen on Mexico. Before returning to Europe, it is his purpose to spend some time in the United States, revisiting some of the places described in his "Un Été en Amérique," and extending his acquaintance with our country. The very friendly spirit in which he has written of our country and of our institutions will secure him a hearty welcome here. M. Leclercq is the translator of Anderson's "Norse Mythology" into French.

ART NOTES.

THE third annual art exhibition of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition will open September 6th and continue until October 20th. The latest victim to madness among the artists is M. Levastre, a man of considerable talent. M. van Beers, a Belgian painter, has been named Commander of the Order of Isabel the Catholic. It is reported that the fine-art department of the National Mining and Industrial Exhibition, which opened at Denver, Colo., on July 17th, is exceptionally good. The Emperor of Russia has subscribed through Prince Orloff two thousand francs to the Diderot statue at Langres. This year is the centenary of the philosopher's famous visit to St. Petersburg.

Among the members of the jury of painters of the Amsterdam Exhibition is Mlle. Thérèse Schwartze. This is said to be the first case of a woman forming a part of an artistic jury. It is reported that M. de Sarzec has been appointed French consul at Bagdad, and has got a *firman* for excavations in Babylonia. The Porte has refused to renew the British *firman*. The French Government has bought Urbain Bourgeois's "Innocence" from the late *Salon*. It is to be reproduced in Gobelin's tapestry, and the artist is to design an appropriate border.

At the last exhibition of the South African Fine-Arts Association (founded 1871), the exhibits sent from all parts of the colony—of paintings of Cape scenery, drawings from cast, and so forth,—numbered about a thousand, many hundreds in excess, that is to say, of any previous show. And the increase was not one of quantity alone; the work was of better quality, also, some of the flower paintings being of considerable merit. The Association is supported partly by subscription and partly by a small Government grant, and funds are urgently needed for its further development. Owing to want of means, the committee have been unable to purchase any valuable works of art, either in England or elsewhere. They have, however, established a school of art with a competent master, and it is hoped that the institution will ere long be one of the leading features and influences of the colony.

An influential committee has been formed in Berlin for procuring the holding in that city in the year 1885 of an exhibition of art industries in Germany and Austria. They have addressed themselves to Bismarck to secure the co-operation of the *Reichstag* and a grant of money. The idea is to erect the building at the Lehrter Railway station, and the expense is calculated at five hundred thousand dollars. But the committee hope to induce France, England and Italy, and other countries, to become exhibitors, in which case it might not be limited to art industries, but extend to other branches, realizing a dream long and often entertained of holding a great international universal exhibition at Berlin.

Charles Nacher, a popular English water-color artist, recently died at the age of sixty-five years. The Viennese architect, Baron von Ferstel, a foreign member of the French Academy of Fine Arts, lately died at Grinzing.

Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, well known as a collector of the works of American artists, has started a project for the establishment of a yearly prize or prizes to be given for the best pictures shown at the annual exhibitions of the New York National Academy of Design, such prizes to consist, not of medals, but of sums of money. The fund is to be raised by an exhibition of Mr. Clarke's private collection, to be held next December at the American Art Gallery, which has been generously offered free for the purpose by the proprietors, and by private subscriptions. It is proposed to intrust the awarding of the prizes to the authorities of the Academy.

Charles P. Chouteau, of St. Louis, has set aside ten thousand dollars for the erection of a statue to his kinsman, Pierre Menard, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, to be erected at Springfield, Ill. A large and valuable collection of engravings and etchings, originally owned by an English gentleman, has recently been purchased by a gentleman of Minneapolis, Minn., who has commissioned Mrs. C. D. Adsit to prepare and see through the press a careful descriptive and critical catalogue of it. General di Cesnola is pushing forward his large three-volume work on the Cyprus collection, which Osgood & Co. are to publish, illustrated with elaborate plates, plain and in color. The attacks made on this collection last year retarded subscriptions, but they have since been received more rapidly and the list is now nearly full.

The schools of the Art Students' League, New York, will reopen for the ninth year on Monday, October 1st. The past season is reported to have been the most prosperous so far, financially as well as educationally. The number of students rose to four hundred and ten, an increase of nearly one hundred over the previous season, making it necessary to establish additional classes and appoint additional instructors. The school being open to both sexes, it is claimed that under these new arrangements the facilities offered to women studying art professionally are greater than those afforded by any other school, either here or abroad. The financial success of the League makes it possible to increase and improve from year to year the appliances in the class-rooms and the literary material offered students in the reading-room; and it is announced that a sum of money has been placed in Europe for the purchase of studies, photographs, etc., by means of which the members and pupils are kept familiar with the work done in the foreign ateliers.

By permission of Queen Victoria, the Institute of Painters in Water-Colors is now a royal society. The discussion in regard to studying from the nude model, which agitated Detroit some time about the beginning of the year, has been an incitement rather than a hindrance to the pursuit of art studies.

Lord Dufferin is making efforts for the preservation of the monuments of Cairo. There are now in that city three hundred and fifteen large mosques, one hundred and ninety-one chapels, two hundred and ninety-four sacred tombs, two hundred *sebilis* or fountains, thirty-five mosque schools, and eighteen *hospices*. There are besides, in the extra-mural cemeteries of Kaït Bey and the Keráfé, the tombs of the caliphs and of the Mamelukes, tracing the purest forms of Arab art from its early phase under Ibin Tulûn in the ninth century of our era through the characteristic epochs of the Fatimite caliphs and of Saladin to the golden age of the Mameluke Sultans and the prince of Cairene builders, Kaït Bey, in the fifteenth century.

Among pictures and sculpture sold of late for high prices, mention may be made of a "Bacchante" by Clésinger, \$7,000; Hook's "Market Morning," \$2,520; a Constable, \$4,725; a Corot, "St. Sebastien," \$7,140; David Cox's "Going to the Hayfield," \$12,125; and Gainsborough's "Peasants and Colliers Going to Market," \$14,172. It was announced some time ago that a separate building would be erected for the art gallery of the Foreign Exhibition to be held in Boston. The idea has, however, been abandoned, and whatever there may be of works of art will be housed in the general exhibition building. The Exhibition Association has begun the publication of an illustrated *Official Gazette*. Herr Büchting, of Berlin, has completed the model of one of the gigantic figures which are to adorn the niches in the new Masonic Hall, "Royal York." It will symbolize the name of the lodge, "Truth Triumphant," and will consist of a female figure, seated on a rock, partly clad in chain armor, her left hand pointing upward to the source of truth, and her right hand brandishing a flaming sword against a three-headed dragon.

The art collection of the Southern Exposition, which opened at Louisville, Ky., on August 1st, promises to be one of the best, especially in its loan department, ever seen in this country. The fact is very widely remarked upon that many Northern collectors have consented to loan some of their most treasured possessions to this exhibition who would decline to extend similar privileges to exhibitions much nearer home. This readiness is undoubtedly due to the desire to show the South that the differences between the two great sections of the country have been forgotten and all animosity has been wiped out.

The *Magazine of Art* for September has among its chief attractions articles on "Val Prinsep," by Wilfrid Meynell, and "Dorchester House," by Eustace Balfour. Both papers are richly illustrated. Hardly inferior in interest to these articles are papers on "Craven and the Dales," and "Later Gothic Glass in England." The number is throughout very attractive. Mr. Meynell's estimate of Val Prinsep strikes us as an adequate and appreciative one, and it has added value from the portrait which accompanies it. The art departments in the number cover a great deal of ground and convey much information. (New York: Cassell & Co.)

The Boston fair will have a foreign art collection consisting largely of contemporary work, though the French and the Italian schools will be shown in the stages of their advancement. There will be about one thousand paintings, bronzes and statues. Among the old masters represented, there will be Da Vinci, Correggio, Paul Veronese, and Tintoretto. Italian water colors will be sent from Cipriana, Rossi, Nono, Valpi, and others well known in this branch of art. The development of the Flemish school will be shown by Albert Dürer and Teniers. Among the French, German and Austrian works, will be paintings from Courbet, Baudin, Cuno, Gérard, Mme. Zetersröm, Émile Augier, Manet, Michel, and Hermann Kern. The Weimar Association of Etchers will send artists' proofs of all the etchings they have issued during the four years of their establishment.

The August number of *The Portfolio* (New York: J. W. Bouton,) has an important article by W. Chambers Lefroy, "Notes on Some National Portraits," and a very thorough paper by Amelia B. Edwards, on "Portrait-Sculpture Under the Ancient Empire." This is the second article in the series on "Ancient Egyptian Art," which promises to be one of the most valuable ever given in *The Portfolio*. Mr. Hamerton's Paris chapter is devoted to the Pantheon, the Invalides and the Madeleine, and is to the full as entertaining as any of its predecessors. The illustrations of the number are of a striking kind. Three fine etchings are furnished,—"The Tinkers," by W. Strang; "Rue St. André, Paris," by Lou Shermite; and "Queen Elizabeth," from the picture in the National Portrait-Gallery,—and there are in addition a number of excellent illustrations of the text.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* continues the serial stories, "A Roman Singer," by Mr. Crawford, and "Newport," by Mr. Lathrop. Dr. Holmes furnishes a characteristic poem on "King's Chapel." Other agreeable matters in the number are Mr. Henry James's impressions of Bourges, Nantes, etc., Mr. Philip Robinson's article on "Poets and Birds," Mr. George Walton Green's paper, "Our Nominating Machines," and "H. H.'s" description of Edinburgh, called "Glints in Auld Reekie." There are short stories besides, and poems by T. W. Parsons and Mrs. James T. Fields. The number is one of solid and varied interest. We take from Mr. James's article this description of the cathedral of Bourges:

"Above the porches, which give the measure of its width, the front rears itself, piles itself, on a great scale, carried up by galleries, arches, windows, sculptures, and supported by the extraordinarily thick buttresses of which I have spoken, and which, though they embellish it with deep shadows thrown sideways, do not improve its style. The portals, especially the middle one, are extremely interesting; they are covered with curious early sculptures. The middle one, however, I must describe alone. It has no less than six rows of figures,—the others have four,—some of which, notably the upper one, are still in their places. The arch at the top has three tiers of elaborate imagery. The upper of these is divided by the figure of Christ in judgment, of great size, stiff and terrible, with outstretched arms. On either side of him are ranged three or four angels, with the instruments of the Passion. Beneath him, in the second frieze, stands the angel of justice with his scales; and on either side of him is the vision of the Last Judgment. The good prepare, with infinite titillation and complacency, to ascend to the skies; while the bad are dragged, pushed, hurled, stuffed, crammed, into pits and caldrons of fire. There is a charming detail in this section. Beside the angel on the right, where the wicked are the prey of demons, stands a little female figure, that of a child, who with hands meekly folded and head gently raised waits for the stern angel to decide upon her fate. In this fate, however, a dreadful big devil also takes a keen interest; he seems on the point of appropriating the tender creature; he has a face like a goat and an enormous hooked nose. But the angel gently lays a hand upon the shoulder of the little girl,—the movement is full of dignity,—as if to say: 'No, she belongs to the other side.' The frieze below represents the general resurrection, with the good and the wicked emerging from their sepulchres. Nothing can be more quaint and charming than the difference shown in their way of responding to the final trump. The good get out of their tombs with a certain modest gayety, an alacrity tempered by respect; one of them kneels to pray as soon as he has disinterred himself. You may know the wicked, on the other hand, by their extreme shyness; they crawl out slowly and fearfully; they hang back, and seem to say: 'Oh, dear!' These elaborate sculptures, full of ingenious intention and of the reality of early faith, are in a remarkable state of preservation; they bear no superficial signs of restoration and appear scarcely to have suffered from the centuries. They are delightfully expressive; the artist had the advantage of knowing exactly the effect he wished to produce. The interior of the cathedral has a great simplicity and majesty, and, above all, a tremendous height. The nave is extraordinary in this respect; it dwarfs everything else I know. I should add, however, that I am in architecture always of the opinion of the last speaker."

Harper's is most richly illustrated and has a very full and attractive table of contents. The principal illustrated papers are "Dalecarlia," descriptive of the Swedish town of that name, by Frank D. Millet; "The Catskills," by Lucy C. Lillie; "Haunts of the Swamp Fox," by P. D. Hay; and "Recent Building in New York," by Montgomery Schuyler. A continuation of the readable "Castle in Spain" is given, and ex-Mayor Grace contributes a timely and important article on "Municipal Government in the State of New York." Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis furnishes a particularly bright and strong story, called "A Silhouette." From Mr. Grace's paper we extract these suggestive passages:

"In discussing the government of municipalities, we are brought face to face with the increasing difficulties of the problem, through the growth simultaneously of urban populations, of local expenditures, and of those social conditions which require always a larger and larger share of administrative attention and control. Under such circumstances, it is evident that the question of the relation of the municipalities to the State is of the largest moment, and I believe that it is here, at its very roots, that the problem of the government of localities should be attacked, if any satisfactory solution of it is to be discovered. Thus the manner in which the State should interfere with the municipalities through the exercise of its central authority, and to what extent they should be left to themselves, free from superior dictation or interference, are questions which should be settled before considering the very difficult but still secondary matter as to what is the best method of organizing the executive and administrative departments of local governments. Unhappily, our law and practice do not throw any clear light upon or disclose any settled principles with regard to the matter. There is much talk of decentralization, and nothing is more frequently heard than laudations of self-government, coupled with the assertion that it is constitutionally respected in this country as an inherent and well-recognized right of localities. The Constitution of the State of

New York, for example, as if to assure this right, says: 'It belongs exclusively to the local power to fill the [local] offices, either by election or appointment.' And yet, as we shall see, the courts have so interpreted this section as to nullify it to all practical intents and purposes. Not only should all local governments be absolutely assured of this right to elect or appoint their own officers, but they should be supreme, so far as is compatible with the general welfare of the State, over things which affect them alone; and this for two reasons, viz., because it is the only means of making citizens feel a direct responsibility for the administration of their home affairs, and because the interference of the State, as at present practised, is the direct source of demoralization which prevails in State as well as city politics. Our real danger, the real mischief in our present system, which makes municipal good government apparently impossible, is not the character of our charters, but something much more radical, and which was seen years ago by De Tocqueville; namely, the almost absolute and consequently irresponsible power of the central governments. 'In America,' says that keen observer, 'the Legislature of each State is supreme; nothing can impede its authority,—neither privileges, nor local immunities, nor personal influence, nor even the empire of reason,—since it represents that majority which claims to be the sole organ of reason. Its own determination is therefore the only limit to its action.' And this is literally true, except where there is a constitutional limitation. Consequently, in the State of New York, where there is no such limitation, the municipalities are quite as much at the mercy of the Legislature as in the most autocratic State of Europe."

There are ten contributions, besides literary notices, in the *Catholic World* for September, the characteristic ones being "Sundayism in England," by Arthur Featherstone Marshall; a sketch of the life of John Calvin, in which the great reformer is severely arraigned, especially for his share in the execution of Servetus; and a review of the position of the Catholic Church on Prohibition. The opening article is by R. H. Clarke, who criticises Mr. Bancroft's rejection of the authority of the Norwegian Sagas and their stories of the Northmen's discovery of the New England coast, and complains, too, that in his new edition he has omitted and altered former statements concerning the Catholic character of the Maryland colony. From Mr. Marshall's article we make these extracts:

"Must it be said, then, that the absence of the Catholic faith and of contentment is the characteristic, the explanation, of English Sundayism? I think so. And do I say this in disparagement of the masses? Certainly not. There is no blame to the masses in the fact that they inherit heresy, inherit dullness, inherit grossness or materialism. Who teach the masses to think in this way? The rich classes! What has been church-going, during the last three hundred years, but one of the social institutions of decorum, which has marked off the rich classes from the poor classes more emphatically than has any other institution? How easy it is to trace the travellings of human thought in the downward argument from decorum to skepticism! 'I have seen,' argues the poor man, 'that my superiors use Sundays in the same spirit of selfishness which marks their week days; they make their servants work quite as hard on the Sunday as they do on the Saturday or Monday; they hear sermons chiefly to criticise the preacher, and sit in pews chiefly to criticise the toilets; and now that free thought has become fashionable among the upper classes, and is no longer an (material,) injury to the poor classes, I shall give up the whole thing and live honestly and morally, and leave Sunday proprieties to those who care for them.' To what conclusion can we come from such an estimate of town Sundayism (I say nothing of village Sundayism, of country Sundayism, which belong to a quite different range of thought and are still imbued by a religious force of tradition), but that the future of our great towns is likely to be positively pagan, instead of being only negatively or indifferently so? It is humiliating to mark an audience on a Sunday evening gathered round an itinerant preacher in a London park, and listening, half in listlessness, half in contempt, to his ejaculatory periods or bad grammar. Having no religious pabulum from the right sources, the idling masses catch at amateur preaching as a curiosity which may possibly be diverting. And here I reach the point when, if I may be allowed the suggestion, I would say that I think the time has fully come for the revival of the Catholic orders of preaching friars. I am perfectly certain that Catholic preachers, of sound learning and fair eloquence, would be listened to with profound interest and attention, as well as with the gravest respect. The Church of England has never attempted an order of preachers. Manifestly, the discordancy of their doctrines, coupled with a certain dryness of tone, would render their appeals too uninteresting. But the masses in our great towns are now waiting to be taught. They have a laughing contempt for the affectation of the Salvation Army, which they know to be a mere machinery of emotionalism. . . . Now, I believe that the order of St. Dominic, if it would revert to its 'predicant' capacity, would have every whit as much success now in English towns as it had in the thirteenth century in Spanish towns. If the design of the institution of that order was to preach the Gospel, convert heretics, defend the faith, is it conceivable that any town in the whole world can need such services more than does London? Or in any age was there more call for such a mission, or a better disposition to show respect to it? . . . The time is now ripe for such a revival. There are no restrictions in England on the right of preaching. The best preachers always attract the best audiences. The itinerant 'slang-whangers,' as the street preachers are called, are only suffered because there is no better sort. Let the best sort, the Dominican preachers, take the field in the old style of the conquering missionaries of the thirteenth century, and the Salvation Army, with its feeble comedy of revivalism, would be deserted by every sane man in its ranks."

The article in the *Century* that will perhaps attract most notice is "Cape Cod," by F. Mitchell. The illustrations accompanying it are numerous and beautiful, and the text will give many people their first ideas of a section curiously misunderstood by the country at large. Other finely-illustrated papers are a "Musk-Ox Hunt," by Lieutenant Schwatka; "Ornamental Forms in Nature," by Roger Riordan; and "Indian Wars in the Colonies," by Dr. Edward Eggleston. Ernest Ingersoll's account of "Professor Agassiz's Laboratory," at Newport, and John Burroughs's "Tragedies of the Nests," have popular scientific interest. In fiction, Howells's "A Woman's Reason" and the powerful new anonymous novel, "The Bread-Winners," are continued; and there are contributions by Frank R. Stockton, Joel Chandler Harris, and H. C. Bunner. "Topics of the Time" and "Open Letters" are full of current suggestive matters. We quote this conclusion of an editorial article on "The Temperance Outlook":

"That the temperance question should be made a political question, is most desirable. No question more vitally concerns the whole country with respect to its highest welfare. We should have temperance men in office and temperance laws enacted. But temperance must be temperance. It must be a sensible and practical

scheme that sensible and practical men will support which shall bring about the desired reformation. It must be a scheme which the great majority of moral men will recognize to be sound in its logic and even in its justice. Anything else than this may under pressure of an excitement achieve a temporary success, but this only will be a permanent cure of the rampant abomination. The liquor men are now more defiant and more numerous, in proportion to the population, than in any former period. They work their criminal mills openly in the face of all, and we see the streams of vice and crime pouring forth from these sources to lay waste the community and overwhelm the dikes which philanthropy has erected. The courts, the police, and the public officers generally, seeing the bold mien of these disturbers of the peace, find it easier for their weak natures to humor them and connive at their wicked works than to oppose them. The great majority of the community are thus oppressed and tyrannized over by this minority, who laugh at law and hound the defenders of law. The only end of this enormity will be in the union of the majority, and this can never be effected by extreme measures or fanatical pronouncements. Discrimination between liquors that are hurtful and those that are (in moderate use,) healthful; discrimination between modes of drinking, as treating and drinking at meals; discrimination between places for drinking only and places for lunch or dinner; discrimination between drinking on the premises where the liquor is sold and drinking it at home; discrimination between day and night in the sale; these and other like discriminations are to be made in place of the sweeping demands of the ultra men, if a union of temperance forces is to be consummated. Without this union, the evil must go on propagating itself daily, and on the so-called temperance leaders must rest the blame. They have constituted an unreasonable *shibboleth*. When they abandon that, the enemy will be conquered, unless meanwhile the enemy shall have conquered all the ground and made our land a moral desert. Admirable laws, exactly suited to diminish the curse and destroy the political power of the rum interest, have been introduced into the New York Legislature, and would have been enacted, but for the solid vote against them of the so-called temperance members, directed by their 'temperance' constituency at home. This class of reformers will have their zeal intensified by the action of Kansas and Iowa, and they may carry a few more of the States. Would to God their success were really success,—that the rum interest were stricken to the heart by it! But not until the reaction takes place, and these men are convinced of their error, and are ready to build on truth and not on impulse, can we expect that union of all good elements which will finally dig the grave of rum and bury him beyond all resurrection."

The *North American Review* has a number of strong articles by writers of repute. "State Regulation of Corporate Profits," by Chief Justice T. M. Cooley, of Michigan, is an argument looking to the adjustment of the conflict between monopolies and the people by wise legislation. Congressman John A. Kasson writes on "Municipal Reform," and Richard Grant White on "Class Distinctions in the United States." In "Facts About the Caucus and the Primary," Mr. George Walton Green unveils some of the tricks of political managers. Mr. W. H. Mallock, the English essayist, furnishes an article, entitled "Conversations with a Solitary," setting forth the adverse arguments to popular government. The number as a whole is well balanced and very readable. The concluding paragraph of Judge Cooley's article runs thus:

"The true policy of the State is to give due and full protection to corporate property, and at the same time to insist on the faithful performance of corporate duties. It is no more for its interest to invite and encourage raids on corporations than it is to countenance vast corporate profits for which no adequate return is made. In some kinds of business, competition will keep corporations within the limits of reason in their charges; in others, it will not. When it will not, it may become necessary to legislate upon profits. If the business is simple, like the supply of light or water, this can be done by prescribing a tariff of rates; but sometimes a tariff of rates prescribed by law could only be mischievous. It would generally be so in railroad transportation of property, except in the case of mere local roads. Rates must yield and accommodate themselves to innumerable circumstances and contingencies, expected and unexpected; and these must be met and provided for by the governing power as they arise. No other known business requires larger technical skill, greater ability, or wider experience. And the ablest, wisest and most experienced man would be guilty of an act of supreme folly, if with ample power he undertook to prescribe unbending rules for future charges. To prescribe tariffs of rates for one road, or the roads of one State, which the competitors are not obliged to observe, would be like prescribing in advance by law the movements of an army, while the enemy was at liberty to manoeuvre at discretion. Railroad competition is an earnest strife, if not a warfare; and experience hitherto has shown that all that can be done by common arrangements and understandings is simply to prevent the strife becoming mutually destructive."

Lippincott's illustrated paper for the month is a sketch of the Italian watering-place, Viareggio, but there is also a full-page picture, illustrating Miss Tinker's novel, "The Jewel in the Lotus," given as a frontispiece. The Viareggio pictures are unpretending, but pleasing. Other writers of fiction in the number are Arlo Bates, Charles King, Annie Eliot and P. Deming. *Lippincott's* is giving increased attention to this department of short stories, and with success. "The Metropolis of the Farm," by Edward C. Bruce, is a very agreeable essay on country life, having a good deal of the flavor of Jeffries and Burroughs. We take this passage from Mr. Bruce's article:

"That barns are growing larger and larger, the exclusion from them of sheaves to the contrary notwithstanding, proves the steady progress of hay,—a specialty of that North Temperate Zone which claims the monopoly of modern civilization. Grass, not dry, but dried,—its succulence not dispelled, but arrested and imprisoned,—is extending its empire. 'Beef! beef!' is the *shibboleth* to-day. He is the true patriot who can produce most of that classic commodity and whirl it with most rapidity and with least damage to its nutritive virtues across the continent and across the Atlantic. It is all very well to point to the barnless plains of Montana, Nebraska and Colorado, where a winter cold of —40° fails to destroy the 'laudable propensity' of the short-horn's flesh to desert the cheap regions of the body and agglomerate on those which are worth ninepence a pound, where the prairie-grass cures itself and welcomes the questing muzzle through three or four feet of snow, and where a race is growing up, biped and quadruped, that never saw a barn. Sad statistics blur this roseate picture. One year in five belongs to Boreas, and a second goes to the grasshoppers. Shingles and the mowing-machine will have ere long to make up the missing two-fifths. The mighty garner will heave its giant bulk up from the blank flats of the Kaw, the Platte, and the Missouri. The meat-crop no more than the grain-crop or any other vegetable crop will come spontaneously. The fruits of cultivation must be cultivated. Cultivated animals, like cultivated man, must have a home. Steaks, cakes and constitutions will not grow wild. The reign of law is the reign of the barn. Nobody knows this better

than the farmer who is spreading himself and his herds over the Great American Desert. For a while, he and his lively sons—those picturesque pistoliers, the cow-boys,—have managed to get along without either barns or lawyers; but they will have to accept the inevitable and resign themselves to both. The summer-haunting martlet will shoot under a thousand cobwebbed eaves, lowing millions will breathe a frosty defiance to the thermometer, and a thousand county court-houses will echo to the wordy game of pitch-and-toss. Where the carcass is,—in this case a multitude of carcasses, for shipment East, frozen or on the hoof,—there will the eagles be gathered together,—attorneys, hawks, rats, foxes, and all the other satellites of a full granary."

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The telegraphers' strike was formally abandoned on the 18th inst. On the 20th, applications were received for the filling of the vacant situations, and it is stated that about one-third of the strikers failed to secure re-engagements.

—William W. Holden, ex-Governor of North Carolina, publishes a card announcing his withdrawal from the Republican party, and saying that he is not a member of the Liberal party.

—Information has been received at Montreal that Secretary Folger will satisfy all proved Canadian claims for the return of ten per cent. customs duty illegally levied at the border upon exporters of hay into American territory during several years past. The aggregate claims for the Province of Quebec will amount to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

—Prince Bismarck's organ, the *North German Gazette*, says that the Pope has nominated Vicar-General Sniegon as coadjutor to Bishop Herzog, without having previously consulted with the Prussian Government in regard to the appointment, thus showing a disregard for the existing agreements between Prussia and the Vatican.

—A business firm of Bremen, which has purchased Angra Riquena, on the western coast of South Africa, has sent a schooner thither and will open traffic between this acquisition and Cape Town. The firm will also buy a strip of land stretching twelve miles inland. The entire area of the colony will be thirteen hundred square miles. A section of the German press is jubilant over the fact that the Government will permit the hoisting of the national flag over the firm's purchase.

—The *Popolo Romano* says that the town of Casamicciola, on the island of Ischia, which was recently destroyed by an earthquake, is rapidly being rebuilt. Already, one hundred and fifty-four wooden houses have been erected and occupied. It has been decided to name streets in the town after the King and Queen of Italy. At Forio, another of the desolated towns, houses have been erected for the accommodation of fifty-two families.

—The Secretary of the Interior was informed on the 20th inst. that a section of seventy-five miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad, uniting the two ends near Milano Tunnel, has been completed. The Company has requested the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon this section of the road.

—The Madrid newspapers are discussing the expediency of forming an alliance of Spain, Austria and Germany, in order to check the influence of French democracy in Spanish politics.

—John Kelly, of New York, has written a letter to a gentleman of Jefferson City, Missouri, declaring that should the "old ticket" (Tilden and Hendricks,) be nominated again "it will be supported with as much vigor and effort as that made in 1876 by us" (Tammany).

—A grain fleet of twenty-seven propellers and schooners, carrying one and a half million bushels, chiefly wheat and corn, sailed from Chicago on the 18th inst. for points on Lakes Erie and Huron. This is the largest clearance ever made from Chicago in a single day.

—The cotton crop of South Carolina is reported to be endangered by drought. The upland crop is estimated at three-fourths of an average, the Sea Island at less.

—A report that the French had begun the bombardment of Hue is denied. The French will for the present occupy the forts commanding Hue.

—The Pope has written to Cardinal de Luca (Prefect of the Congregation), Cardinal Pitri (Bishop of Frascati), and Cardinal Hergenrother, refuting the charges that the Papacy has any desire to stand in the way of the development of Italy, and urging them to defend the Church vigorously by adducing evidence from the archives of the Vatican showing that the charges are unfounded.

—Second ballots were held on the 19th inst. for members of the Councils-General in places where no results were reached in the election on the previous Sunday. The results show further Republican gains of sixteen seats.

—The *Mark Lane Express* (London,) prints reports from three hundred and sixty-one districts in England and Wales in regard to the harvest of 1883. In two hundred and thirty-nine of the districts, the indications are that the wheat crop will be under the average, in eighty-nine there will be an average yield, and in thirty-three the crop will be above the average. Many of the reports state that wheat is thin, blighted and mildewed. The other crops are reported to be above the average.

—At a conference of representatives of Sabbath associations of New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, recently, a paper was prepared requesting the managers of all railroads to reduce to a minimum the passenger and freight traffic on Sunday.

—Two cases of leprosy have been discovered among the Chinamen in Reno, Nevada. The county commissioners have instructed the sheriff to consult with Nu-Bee, the Chinese consul, in regard to them.

—The sloop yacht "Mystery," of the New Haven Yacht Club, sailed from New Haven for Nantucket on the 10th inst., and has not been heard of since.

—The annual meeting of the Grangers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia was opened on the 21st inst., at Williams's Grove, Pa. The exhibits exceed those of last year. Governor Pattison delivered the opening address.

—The statistics of Italian trade for the first six months of the current year give the value of the imports as \$143,800,000, or sixteen million dollars more than in the corresponding period last year. The exports are valued at \$124,400,000, and show an increase of \$8,600,000. The wine exports alone show an increase of \$4,200,000.

—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania met on the 21st inst. in Scranton. Over five hundred delegates were present, representing thirty-one thousand members. Mayor Powderly delivered an address of welcome.

—The Irish Registration Bill was rejected in the House of Lords on the 21st inst., by a vote of fifty-two nays to thirty-two yeas.

—Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Cork on the 20th inst. He was escorted through the principal streets of the city by a small mounted guard. He was respectfully received by the people. Policemen in sight of each other guarded the train of the Lord Lieutenant along the entire route from Dublin to Cork.

—Brigands have captured the Governor and several councillors of Florian, near Salonica. They demand twenty thousand pounds sterling for the ransom of the captives.

—The fifth Congress of Americanists (students of early American history,) opened at Copenhagen on the 21st inst. The Princess of Wales and the members of the Danish royal family were present. Addresses were delivered by Danish, Spanish, Belgian and French delegates.

—J. B. Gardner, a wealthy Bostonian, recently deceased, left money and securities to the amount of \$931,600, to be turned over to the United States Treasury for the purpose of helping to pay off the national debt. The bequest has been received by the Treasury Department, and was on the 21st inst. placed to the credit of "patriotic donations."

—It is stated that forged drafts, purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, upon Kuntze Brothers, of New York, are in circulation.

—Princess Soulouque of Hayti died at Port-au-Prince on the 23d ult., aged forty years. —Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, the distinguished Pennsylvania jurist, and Attorney-General and Secretary of State of Buchanan's Cabinet, died near York, Pa., on the 19th inst., aged 73. —Rev. Dr. Robert Knox, one of the leaders of the Presbyterian Councils, died at Belfast on the 17th inst., aged 66. —Most Rev. Roger Bede Vaughn, Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales, died on the 19th inst., aged 49. —William Wirt Sikes, the American author, died at Cardiff, Wales (where he was United States consul), on the 18th inst., aged 48. —Rt. Rev. Francis Keril Amherst, a well-known Catholic prelate, formerly Bishop of Northampton, England, died in London on the 22d inst., aged 64.

—A destructive tornado passed over a portion of Minnesota on the 21st inst. At Rochester, it is reported, twenty-four persons were killed and forty injured, one-third of the town being demolished. A railroad train which left Rochester for Zimbrota was caught in the tornado and completely wrecked. Twenty-five of the passengers are said to have been killed and about seventy-five injured. At Kasson, a number of buildings were blown down and two persons were killed.

—The American Association for the Advancement of Science met on the 21st inst., in Minneapolis. Sixty new members were elected. Philadelphia was selected as the place for the next annual meeting, to be held on September 3d, 1884, and the following officers were chosen: President, Professor J. P. Leslie, of Philadelphia; general secretary, Dr. Alfred Springer, of Cincinnati; assistant secretary, E. S. Holden, of Madison, Wisconsin.

—The San Francisco Grain Exchange Committee has issued a statement showing that the wheat yield in the various counties of California this year is fifty-three million bushels,—an increase of fourteen million bushels over 1882. The total barley yield this year is fifteen million bushels,—an increase over 1882 of two and a half million bushels.

—A conference of the priests of the diocese of Cincinnati was held on the 21st inst., to consider the subject of devising means to pay the debts of the late Archbishop Purcell and his brother. About one hundred and twenty priests were present. It was decided to take no action until the courts have settled questions now pending as to the liability of the church property for the debt.

DRIFT.

—The movement in the Church of England to provide Christian schools for the children of the "middle classes" is making headway. It is not proposed to teach speculative theology in them, but it is intended to teach those things a Christian "ought to know and believe to his soul's health." The plans of the projectors include arrangements by which promising graduates of these schools can be transferred to one or another of the best classical schools of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who has pledged in his own name one thousand pounds of the twenty-five thousand pounds already subscribed, said in a recent speech: "What I wish to see in England is a ladder by which a boy born in the very humblest station can attain to the very highest."

—A recent Government report estimates the total mineral product of the United States in 1882 at \$445,912,406. This is divided into two classes, the metallic and non-metallic. The former made the following showing: Iron (pigs at the place of manufacture), \$106,336,429; silver (coinage value), \$46,800,000; gold (coinage value), \$32,500,000; copper, \$16,038,091; lead, \$12,624,550; zinc, \$3,646,620; quicksilver, \$1,487,537. But coal constitutes the most valuable product of the mines, its value for 1882 being \$146,632,581 (and for the first half of the present year \$69,024,226). Some of the other non-metallic products taken out of the bowels of the earth are lime, \$21,700,000; petroleum, \$23,704,698; salt, \$4,320,148; cement, \$3,672,750. The total value of non-metallic products in 1882 was \$226,156,402.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has now over one hundred and thirty thousand miles of telegraph lines and over three hundred and seventy-five thousand miles of wire. In other words, its wire is long enough to go fifteen times around the world and to tie a good knot in the end of it. It has more than twelve thousand offices, and it sent last year over thirty-eight million messages. Its receipts in 1882 were \$17,114,166 and its profits more than seven million dollars. Ten years ago, it had only in round numbers sixty-five thousand miles of line, and its profits were less than \$2,700,000. Then it made fifteen cents' profit on every message it sent, but now it makes eighteen. The capital stock of the Western Union is eighty million dollars, and it has exclusive contracts with the international cable companies, operating eight Atlantic cables. In comparison with it, the other companies are nothing. The Mutual Union Company has only ten million dollars' stock and only eight thousand miles of line; the American Rapid has four million dollars' stock and eight hundred miles of line; the Baltimore and Ohio, twenty-eight hundred miles of line; the Postal Telegraph Company, one thousand miles; and the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph has only two hundred and eighty miles of line, and its stock is only one million dollars.

—A horrible discovery relative to yellow-fever germs has been made by Dr. Domingo Freire, of Rio de Janeiro. The *St. James's Gazette* even calls it one of the most horrible of modern science. That city had been seriously afflicted with yellow fever, and Dr. Freire in his inquiries into the causes of the epidemic came upon the dreadful fact that the soil of the cemeteries in which the victims of the outbreak were buried

was positively alive with microbial organisms exactly identical with those found in the vomitings, blood, etc., of those who had died in the hospitals of yellow fever. From a foot underground he gathered a sample of the earth overlying the remains of a person who had been buried *about a year before*; and, though it showed nothing remarkable in appearance or smell, it was found under the microscope to be thickly charged with these abominable disease-germs. Many of the organisms were making spontaneous movements. In fact, therefore, the cemeteries are so many nurseries of yellow fever; for every year the rain washes the soil and the fever-seed with which it is so closely sown into the water-courses, and distributes them over the town and the neighborhood. Says the Doctor: "If each corpse is the bearer of millions of millions of organisms that are specifics of ill, imagine what a cemetery must be in which new foci are forming around each body. In the silence of death, these worlds of organisms, invisible to the unassisted eye, are laboring incessantly and unperceived to fill more graves with more bodies destined for their food and for the fatal perpetuation of their species." How terribly fatal these organisms are, indeed, may be understood from the fact that the blood of a yellow-fever patient injected into a rabbit killed the animal in an hour, that the rabbit's blood injected into a guinea-pig killed it, and that the guinea-pig's blood injected into another rabbit killed it also; so that the chain of destruction may apparently be endless, for each victim on *post-mortem* examination was found to have all its blood swarming with malignant germs. Surely, the cremation of all yellow-fever corpses becomes in the light of Dr. Freire's discovery a public necessity.

—A new college for women will be opened in October in New England, the establishment of which is due to some of the best people of that section. The late Mr. William Howard left the funds for it, and they are in the hands of a strong board of trustees. Governor Ames of Massachusetts, Ellis Ames, Edward E. Hale, Russell Bellows, Governor Long, Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Governor Talbot, are among the directors and visitors. Miss Helen Magill is to be at the head of the college. She has appointed a strong staff of assistants, and the funds of the school are ample to secure its maintenance. This new school, which hopes to rival Wellesley and Vassar, with a certain freedom, perhaps, which those institutions do not have, is at West Bridgewater, in Eastern Massachusetts.

—The talk about the reclamation of the Roman marshes has almost reached the stage of action. It is high time. The Senate, in fact, has sanctioned the law under which cultivation is to be carried on, with only twelve negative votes. Work is to begin in earnest within less than a year. The suburban land-owners are to be invited to cultivate their waste acres to begin with. If they refuse to accept kindly, the property is to be confiscated by the Government, and tilled and improved for the benefit and at the expense of the State. Proprietors who do the work themselves will be granted a certain measure of tax exemption. The passing of the bill has given great satisfaction at Rome, which city, however, is not likely soon to boast of the suburban attractions that have made Naples famous. Naples was the favorite city of the late King Victor Emmanuel, partly because of its beautiful bay, partly because of the release from ceremonies that he found there, but more because of the good shooting in the neighborhood.

—A chambermaid at the Asquam House, Holderness, N. H., had the courage recently to ask John G. Whittier, who is staying there, for his autograph. He complied with the request, signing his name to the following impromptu lines:

"The truth the English poet saw
Two centuries back is thine;
'Who sweeps a room as by God's law,
Makes room and action fine.'
And in thy quiet ministry
To wants and needs of ours, I see
How grace and toil may well agree."

—As a portion of the taxes of the British in India, there is a land tax of one hundred and fifteen million dollars on land which produces seven hundred million dollars. Sir Bartle Frere reports that the land is giving out, and that the people are constantly dying for the want of food, and that seven years ago a million and a half died in Mysore out of a population of about five millions.

—This is the way some Western towns are built (the account is in a letter to the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* from Walnut City, Mo.): "Five weeks ago to-day, not a house that could have been intended for business or a city residence was to be seen at the present town site of this city. There were three farm-houses on the four hundred and eighty acres included in the present site. The cultivated fields were in corn and the balance was used for pasture land. To-day, there are fifty-five business houses and about fifty residences built and in course of construction. The St. Louis, Fort Scott and Chicago Railroad has been graded from Hume, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Road, to this place. A two-story brick bank building, fifty by one hundred and thirty feet, is being built, and a banking association with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars has been organized. Excavations have been begun for water-works, which will be situated on a hill east of the town overlooking the city, and high enough to supply any portion of the town with water without stand-pipe or force-pump. The first lot in the town was sold on the 5th of July, and the sales up to this date (August 4th,) aggregate over one hundred thousand dollars. One newspaper is published, and another will be started by the 1st of September. There is an abundance of coal of the finest quality, from three feet to forty inches thick. The organization of a town company, the building of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Chicago Railroad, and of the St. Louis, Emporia and Western Railroad, together with the opening of coal mines on a large scale, have started a 'boom.' A brick kiln has been started, and sixty thousand brick are already made and ready for burning. The wildest excitement prevails, and speculations in town lots run high. A syndicate from Fort Scott, Kan., has purchased ten thousand dollars' worth of lots, and another from Butler twelve thousand dollars' worth. The frames of twenty-four business houses of the Butler syndicate are all up, and a number of them roofed and enclosed."

—The new bridge soon to cross Niagara River will be the first specimen of the modern "cantilever" system in the United States. The *American Architect* says: "The principle of the cantilever bridges may be illustrated by comparing them with a structure formed of two overhanging beams, projecting toward each other, with a third beam hung between them. Each of the overhanging beams is supported in the middle upon a pier, the weight of the shore end serving to counterbalance that of the end projecting over the river, together with its half of the additional weight of the intermediate beam which hangs between them. Of course, all the beams, instead of solid pieces, are trusses of steel and iron, of such immense transverse strength that two piers only are required in the entire span of eight hundred and ninety-five feet. The first and only example of this construction yet actually completed was the ill-fated Tay Bridge in Scotland; but its advantage in point of economy, the bridge being simply built out from each end until the chasm is spanned, is so great as to lead engineers to regard it with much favor, and the Tay Bridge itself is to be rebuilt in the same manner."

—The following from the *Christian Secretary* of Hartford, Conn., illustrates the wrong so often done in the kind of reckless journalism so much in vogue in this country: "The writer who perpetrated for fun the wholly fictitious account in the *Hartford Times* of a fight between two ministers, a Congregationalist and a Baptist, must be surprised and chagrined at the result. Such kind of journalism deserves severe censure. The story has gone over the country in many papers, and, astonishing as it may be, has been widely believed as something that really occurred. The effect has been injurious and mischievous in various ways. The enemies of religion have published and paraded it to the detriment of ministers and churches. The *Police Gazette* sent it forth with pictorial illustration. Many of these papers will probably never expose the hoax. The *Courant* of Monday mentions that it appeared in a Glasgow and a London paper, and the latter severely commented on it as a specimen of 'sectarian squabbles' in this country. Last week, a Swedish Baptist minister from New York called upon us, saying he came to Hartford specially to inquire into this matter, for he found the story in a widely-circulated paper published in a Western city in the Swedish language, where it was related, omitting the hand-organ, etc., as a fight between two Baptist ministers, and it was being quoted and repeated as a means of prejudicing that people against the Baptist denomination, and so it was a hindrance to ministers and others laboring for the spiritual good of their countrymen." Whether the inventor of this outrage feels any "chagrin" in the matter, may be doubted. With a pretty large class of American newspaper writers, the sensation made by a widely-circulated lie answers all the ends they are capable of conceiving.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, August 23.

PRICES in the stock markets were strong in the closing days of last week, but have been weaker again in the early days of the present week. A comparison of the figures given below shows that the general range is much the same as at our last report, with a half-dozen or so showing slightly higher quotations, and an equal number—especially Denver and Rio Grande, and the Northern Pacifics,—exhibiting a notable decline. Western Union Telegraph, in consequence of the failure of the operators' strike, has been improved in credit, though it is still fought over in the New York market. The rates for the use of money continue at the advance marked a week ago in Philadelphia, but the New York market yesterday was reported quite easy. Both wheat and corn are a shade lower in price than a week ago, the difference in the Chicago markets being nearly a cent a bushel. The expectation of a large yield of corn is shown in the Chicago quotations of 51 and 52 cents for August, 50½¢ and 51½¢ for September, 50 and 50½¢ for October, 48½¢ and 48¾¢ for November, and 46½¢ and 46¾¢ for the year.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	August 22.	August 15.
Central Pacific,	65½	66½
Canada Southern,	51	51½
Denver and Rio Grande,	24½	31½
Delaware and Hudson,	108	106½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,	121½	121½
Erie,	28¾	31
Lake Shore,	105	106
Louisville and Nashville,	44¾	47½
Michigan Central,	83½	83¾
Missouri Pacific,	95	95
Northwestern, common,	122¾	122½
New York Central,	115½	115½
Ontario and Western,	20	21½
Pacific Mail,	30½	31
St. Paul,	101½	101
Texas Pacific,	25½	27
Union Pacific,	87¾	88
Wabash,	18	18¾
Wabash, preferred,	31	31½
Western Union,	76¾	73¾

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	August 22.	August 15.
Pennsylvania Railroad,	57½	57¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	25½	26¼
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.,	42½	43½
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	69 bid	69½
Northern Pacific, common,	40¼	43
Northern Pacific, preferred,	76½	81½
Northern Central Railroad,	56 bid	55
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad,	12	11½
North Pennsylvania Railroad,	68 bid	68½ bid
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad,	190 bid	190½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,	18 asked	17
New Jersey Central,	82¾	83¾

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3½,	101	
United States 4½s, 1891, registered,	112½	112¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon,	113¼	113½
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	119½	119½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	119½	119½
United States 3s, registered,	103¼	103½
United States currency 6s, 1895,	128	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	129	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	132½	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	133	

The New York banks' statement, August 18th, showed a loss in surplus reserve of \$2,454,025, but they still held \$6,879,650 in excess of legal requirements. Their specie diminished nearly two and a half millions, leaving it stand at \$61,236,900. The Philadelphia banks in their statement of the same date showed an increase in the item of due from banks of \$76,906, and in due to banks of \$1,107. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$179,327, in reserve of \$946,778, in national bank notes of \$90,723, in deposits of \$1,021,373, and in circulation of \$31,244. The Philadelphia banks had on the 18th inst. \$3,200,000 loaned in New York.

The export of specie from New York last week amounted to one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, the whole of it being silver dollars of Mexican coinage, sent to London. The specie imports at the same city were \$370,168, making a decided though small balance for the week in favor of this country,—the first that has been notable for some time.

The amount of the three and a half per cent. bonds called for November 1st, held in foreign names and ownership, is \$5,750,000. In the bank department there is \$6,593,500, leaving about \$19,656,500 as held by the public in this country.

The *Ledger* of this city in to-day's issue says: "The local money market is active, and stock brokers find some difficulty in securing accommodations. The general rate for call loans on first-class collateral is six per cent. sharp, exceptional cases at five per cent. being undisturbed where the securities have been well marked down. Good commercial paper is quoted at six per cent. In New York, the demand for commercial paper is light, and the quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, five and a half and six per cent.; four months' acceptances, six and six and a half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at one and a half and two and a half per cent."

ONE COLD AFTER ANOTHER WILL, WITH MANY CONSTITUTIONS, SECURELY ESTABLISH the seeds of consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt, thorough and efficacious.

THE CARD ALBUM

has now become the centre of attraction
ON THE PARLOR TABLE.

The latest designs in Chromo Cards represent the best productions of the artist's skill and embrace
ILLUMINATED, EMBOSSED, AUTOMATIC,
FRENCH and other IMPORTED CARDS.

Their arrangement in an album affords a most delightful pastime. Four elegant sample cards and descriptive catalogue sent on receipt of three-cent stamp. Address, EDWARD M. TAYLOR, Rochester, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS,
RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND
SWITCHES,

BILLETS, SLABS AND FORGINGS OF OPEN
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

Works at STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

OFFICE: 208 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NARR & GERLACH,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 322 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, AND STUTTGART.

—THE—

William Cramp & Sons

SHIP AND ENGINE

BUILDING CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

PRACTICAL

Stationers, Steam-Power Printers,

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE GIRARD

Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co.
of Philadelphia.

Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.

Incorporated 1836.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$450,000.

SURPLUS, \$827,338.

(By Report of State Insurance Department, 1880.)

President, THOMAS RIDGWAY.

Vice-President, JOHN B. GARRETT.

Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.

Actuary, WILLIAM P. HOUSTON.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.

Faultless Clothing.

A full stock at all seasons of ready-made, and of all the best kinds of materials on hand to make to order. A suit made in twelve hours at this season of the year.

We have the best of cutters.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.

THE FINEST CLOTHING.
818, 820 and 822 CHESTNUT ST.
Adjoining Continental Hotel.

KUNKEL & GRIFFITHS,

(Successors to WALDO M. CLAFLIN.)

MAKERS OF SHOES AS SUGGESTED BY
PROF. MEYER.

Nos. 11 and 13 North Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

F. GUTEKUNST,
PHOTOTYPE DEPARTMENT,
BRANCH OF 712 ARCH STREET,
832 & 834 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Portraits, Fine-Art Work, Book Illustrations, Machinery, Coins,
Engravings, Etc.

Mr. G. invites attention and comparison to the excellence and
superiority of his Phototype Prints over all other modes of illustration.
Correspondence solicited.

"Miniature Picture Gallery," a collection of gems, twenty-five
in number, on 10 by 12 plate paper, neatly encased in portfolio,
\$4.00 per copy.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, No. 409 CHESTNUT ST.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
ASSETS, \$12,338,472.26.

INSURE LIVES, GRANT ANNUITIES, RECEIVE
MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest
is allowed, and are empowered by law to act as EXECUTORS,
ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGN-
EES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, &c., for the
faithful performance of which their capital and surplus fund furnish
ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE
KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the
Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and
duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ASA S. WING, Vice-President, and Actuary.
T. WISTAR BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.
JOSEPH ASHFROOK, Manager Insurance Department.
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Saml. R. Shipley, Phila.	Israel Morris, Phila.
T. Wistar Brown, Phila.	Chas. Hartshorne, Phila.
Richard Cadbury, Phila.	Wm. Gummere, Phila.
Henry Haines, Phila.	Philip C. Garrett, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, Phila.	Frederic Collins, Phila.
Richard Wood, Phila.	Murray Shipley, Cincinnati.
William Hacker, Phila.	J. M. Albertson, Norristown.
	Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATING,
Wood's American Kitchen Range,
39 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE

WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH CO.

ABRAHAM BARKER, President.
WM. WHARTON, JR., Superintendent.
WHARTON BARKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE: No. 28 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

WORKS: Washington Avenue and 23d St., Philadelphia,
and Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Post-Office Box 2353.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Wharton Safety Railroad Switch, with Main Track Unbroken.
Wharton Split Switch, with Spiral Spring or Rubber Attachment.
Wharton Spring Frog, Plate or Skeleton Pattern.
Wharton Stiff Frog, with Wrought-Iron Clamps and Fillings.
Wharton Patent Crossings, with Wrought-Iron Clamps and Fillings.
INTERLOCKING APPARATUS, JOHNSTON'S PATENT,
—AND—
GENERAL RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

The use of the Wharton Switch gives an unbroken main track, thus making
travel *absolutely safe* from accidents from misplaced switches, and insuring un-
questioned saving in wear and tear of rolling stock and track.

The Wharton Switch and Frogs are the standard on such roads as the
Pennsylvania Railroad, New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, Dela-
ware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, New York, Lake Erie and Western
Railroad, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Rail-
road, Central Pacific Railroad, &c.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF MARBLE-FRONT BRICK BUILDING,

Nos. 413, 415 and 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Established for the settlement of Estates, either as Executor, Administrator or under assignment, and for the execution of Trusts; also,
for the safe keeping of Securities and Valuables, and the renting of small Private Safes in its indestructible vaults.

J. L. ERRINGER,
President.

EDWARD S. HANDY,
Vice-President.

WILLIAM L. DUBOIS,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

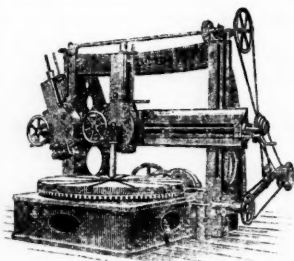
DIRECTORS.

J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
R. P. McCULLAGH.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN.

BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS.
AUGUSTUS HEATON.
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.
EDWARD V. TOWNSEND.

HON. WILLIAM A. PORTER.
EDWARD S. HANDY.
ALEXANDER BROWN.

JAMES M. AERTSWIN.
DANIEL B. CUMMINS.
WILLIAM S. GRANT.
CHAS. D. REED.



WM. SELLERS & Co.,

Engineers and Manufacturers of

MACHINE TOOLS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



21 & 23 South Sixth Street, & S. E. Cor. of Delaware
Avenue and Arch Street, Philadelphia.

FOUNDED 1784.

Everything of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country-Seat.
Over 1,500 acres under cultivation, growing Landreth's Garden
Seeds. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1883, with
catalogue of seeds and directions for culture, in English and
German, free to all applicants.



MCCLEES,

1417 Chestnut Street, above Broad.

Splendid Bridal Presents, Engravings, Colored
Photographs.